VOL. I.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office.

TERMS. Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

*** All communications relating to the business natters of the paper, &c., and particularly the ames of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be ddressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher. addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

Torders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an encelope, and nell sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper,

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions of the country of the count

tion.

We desire to call attention to the notice which asks correspondents, in all cases, when names are sent, to give the county, as well as post office and State. One correspondent writes, "It is of no consequence to give the name of the county." It is of consequence to us, as we cannot enter the names of subscribers till we ascertain the county. Let every name be distinctly written.

The Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

The Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purious the state.

are desired, if the amount be considerable, to pur-chase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

certificates of deposite.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit, and a receipt therefor sent in his paper. If those who pay do not receive in a reasonable time receipts from this office, they are requested to notify the publisher, stating the time when and to whom reid.

whom paid.

**In transcribing names, it is probable that errors have occurred. Our friends are requested to notify us in such cases, that they may be imme diately corrected.

diately corrected.

3 Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a scribers, and some sear.
fifth copy gratis for one year.
L. P. NOBLE, Publisher

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3, 1847.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. NEW YORK, April 30, 1847.

THE CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ. From morn to night, these men of might

An hundred men, with each a pen, Or more, upon my word, sir, It is most true, would be too few Their valor to record, sir. Such feats did they perform that day,
Against these wicked kegs, sir,
That years to come, if they get home,
They'll make their boasts and brags, sir.
Battle of the Kegs.

So sung Mr. Francis Hopkinson of certain famous British achievements on the Delaware the year 1778, shortly before Gen. Clinton retired from Philadelphia. The Americans had contrived some machines which were filled with gunpowder and sent down the river. It was expected that these machines would explode, and annoy the British shipping. They did, however, no dam-

age; but the British were very much alarmed, and kept up for a long time a very vigorous discharge of artillery against everything they saw floating in the Delaware. The destruction of empty barrels, logs of wood, old boats, and all the refuse which floated on the tide, was immense. It was indeed an affair well fitted to elicit the ridicule which found utterance in the homely strains of the revolutionary bard. It was in the year 1778 that these things happened—nearly three-quarters

In the year 1847, Maj. Gen. Scott, at the head

of a century ago.

of fourteen thousand men, comprising the very flower of the American army—as the Rev. Mr. Headley would say-and sustained by a powerful fleet, makes his appearance before the city of Vera Cruz. The enemy numbers four thousand half-starved ragamuffins. Scott, with a fierce blast of his trumpet, summons the city to surrender; and hardly awaiting the reply, opens upon it a furious cannonade. Permission is given to the wives and children of the representatives of various foreign Powers to retire on board the ships; but for the thousands of miserable Mexican women and their families there is no egress from their fated city, on which descends a continued storm of shot and shells. Hundreds and hun dreds of human dwellings fall in ruins upon the mangled corpses of their unfortunate inhabitants Amid the sulphurous smoke and horrid din of this murderous assault, the cry of that doomed city ascends to Henven; whilst throughout the

shouts of demoniac joy proclaim the delight with which the Christian army engages in the work of slaughter. Hundreds of women and children perish. Utterly helpless, the city surrenders at discretion, and Scott and his fourteen thousand men march in and take possession! The defences of Vera Cruz consisted of a wall about ten or twelve feet high, flanked at the angles by towers. So securely entrenched was Scott. that the heaviest guns of the Mexicans made no

besieging host, secure in its entrenchments, loud

more impression than if it had been a fire of snowballs. If private reports be true, the Mexicans did not know how to manage their artillery at all. Thus snugly ensconced, "All danger scorning,"

"All danger scorning,"
the chivalric Scott, and his fourteen thousand
men, blazed away, and rained death and ruin on
the city.

And it is for this "most bloody piece of work"
that the people of the United States are called
upon to rejoice—to illuminate their dwellings—
and light up all their cities! There is no denial
of these so solemn and mountful facts. But in the and light up all their cities! There is no denial of these so solema and mournful facts. But in the heat and excitement occasioned by the exaggerated statements of unprincipled dealers in politics, nided by a false feeling of national pride, truth suffers, and the minds and hearts of the people are misled. Yet the time will assuredly come when very different emotions will swell the great popular heart, as men reflect calmly on the whole history of this war. And, however feeble the effort may be, it is the duty of all right-thinking men at once to begin the work of disabusing the public mind, and showing how coldly false is all this empty declamation about the heroism and the glory of the capture of Vera Cruz, and kindred achievements of the war.

glory of the capture of Vera Cruz, and kindred achievements of the war.

This day, mourning and lamentation and wo, not rejoicing and illuminations, become Christian America. We have drank of that accursed wine-cup of which the Kings of the earth have been drunken. There is blood upon our skirts—the blood of brethren shed in an unjust war. Let us, my friend, see to it, that we do not by silence or supineness provoke the curse of an offended God!

Let me ask thee, reader, is not the capture of Vera Cruz—if we could only leave out the wholesale slaughter—a match for the "Battle of the Kega?"

SCENE AT THE COURT OF SESSIONS. I suppose everybody in the States has heard of "The Tombs" in New York—the name given by the vox populi to the gloomy pile of Egyptian architecture comprising the City Prison, Police Magistrates' Court, and the Court of Sessions. Magistrates' Court, and the Court of Sessions. The building is situated in Centre street, in the immediate neighborhood of the "Five Points"— a locality of infamous notoriety—and the massive walls and battlemented roofs seem to lift them selves up with a stern and haughty air, as if challenging denial of the right of exclusive sovereignty over those densely crowded regions of vice, ignorance, wretchedness, poverty, and despair, over which society stretches only the arm of an avenue.

which society stretches only the arm of an avenger. It is a fearful moral waste in the very heart of this great Christian city.

But only a few, a very few missionaries of the cross have ever penetrated this darkened region, whose postilential atmosphere is a fit symbol of that depravity which finds in noisome cellars and crumbling garrets a congenial home wherein to nourish its vileness and bloat its deformities.

Perhaps, when the Christian men and women of this metropolis have erected a dozen additional temples, and evangelized China, and converted the

Jews, "they will have leisure to think of this woful region of "the Tombs."

I shall frequently ask your readers to accompany me to the court of sessions, for I think we may ny me to the court of sessions, for I think we may there often find matter for not altogether profitless thought. Just now, while it is fresh in my memory, I wish to jot down a rather amusing scene, in which one of those pompous jurors, who know everything, and almost drive the court, the witnesses, and their fellow-citizens in the box, to their wit's end, by putting innumerable questions to every one called to the stand, got hit off to a nicety, by an original character, such as one often encounters in the strangely mingled crowd of human life which whirls and eddies in such a city as New York.

"Officer, call Mrs. Barbara Wallace!" said the District Attorney; and in a few moments the lady elbowed her way through the crowd, and made her way to the witness's stand. She was a fat, her way to the witness's stand. She was a fat, elderly Scotch woman, with a face like the full moon in a frosty night in December, all studded over with carbuncles, and to which a cloak of flaming McGregor tartan imparted such an additional warmth of color that it amounted to an absolute glow. Her countenance, indeed, reminded me of one of the flame-colored prints of a Spanish auto da fe which adorn the volumes of certain Protestant historiographers—the carbuncles representing the fagots, and the nose the unfortunate heretic roasted alive at the stake. It was tolerably apparent that the lady was not a member of heretic roasted alive at the stake. It was tolerably apparent that the lady was not a member of the total abstinence society. After a few questions by the prosecuting attorney, which brought out the whole of her story, (it was a case of assault and battery,) Mrs. Barbara Wallace was about to retire, when one of the jurors, a short, puffy little man, with a nose like the fractured nob of a teapot, on which a pair of gold-mounted spectacles mysteriously managed to retain a precarious position, suddenly sprang from his seat and shouted—
"Stop, stop, madam! we aint quite done with you yet!"

you yet!"
"Eh! mon, and what is't?" retorted Mrs. Barbara Wallace, turning sharply around and facing

"Are you aware, madam, that you are in the presence of twelve respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, chosen as the law directs, and who are judges both of the law and the fact? Are you aware, also, that you are now called upon to answer me under the solemn obligations of an

oath?"
"Hoot mon!" exclaimed Mrs. Barbara, waxing indignant at her detention, "I wow ye tak' ower mickle upon ye! Do ye ken wha ye'r speakin' tae—a linnal descendant o' th' Wallace!' and here "Madam, none of this freedom; recollect where you are," said the inquisitive juryman. "You are on your oath. Recollect that you answer under the awful sanction of an oath. Now attend to

briated?"

"I hope your worship will no see a linnal descendant o' th' Wallace insulted?" said Mrs. Barbara, turning round to the beach.

"Oh! certainly not; but you will answer the gentleman's question," said the Recorder.

"Weel, I dinna ken what the felley means!"

ontinued the lady.
"Well, then, were you ever intoxicated, madam?" again inquired the juror. Answer me without any attempt at evasion; and recollect you are speaking under the solemn obligation of an oath." "Hoot mon! I guess yer fou yersel'!" remarked
Mrs. Barbara, tossing her head with an air worthy
the wife of a retired stockjobber.
"Will you, or will you not, answer my ques-

"Will you, or will you not, answer my ques-tion? Are you, or are you not, intemperate?" again asked the Solon, his voice now raised to a high pitch of excitement.

"I dinna ken wha ye mean by Temperance, mon, but I hae a half sister ca'd Charity. My name's Barbara—Barbara Wallace, a linnal de-scendant o' th' Wallace!"

"None of those evasions, madam, will serve you. Do you mean to tell the gentlemen of the jury, twelve intelligent citizens, that you never took too much spirits?" and here the inquisitor looked round triumphantly on his fellow-jurors, who had maintained their gravity with a terrible struggle

struggle.
"Too much! eh! mon! I've ne'er been able to get

"Too much! ch! mon! I'vene'er been able to get half eneuch!"
"Madam, you may go," said the Solon.
"Eh! sir!" retorted Mrs. Barbara, "gin ye wur but a mon, as yer a green geuse, Pd split yer waim for ye!" and amid the laughter of the spectators, in which the Court itself joined, the "lineal descendant of the Wallace" swept out of the reor with all the dimitire heavy in her world. the room with all the dignity becoming her worldrenowned ancestry.

John Smith the Younger.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE-BUTCHERY OF THE MEXICANS.

We have already briefly noted the fact that a number of the Arkansas regiment of volunteers had wreaked terrible vengeance upon a party of Mexicans, beyond Agua Nueva, previous to the late battle, in retaliation for the assassination of several of their comrades. The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican at Agua Nueva furnishes the following most affecting account of the cold-blooded butchery: Occasional murders of our men have been per-

Occasional murders of our men have been perpetrated ever since we have been in the country—
all killed by the lasso. The Arkansas regiment
of horse, from their having been employed as
scouts, and occupying the outposts, have been particularly exposed to this guerilla warfare, and
have lost four or five of their men. The day before yesterday, it was reported that one of their
number had been killed by the Mexicans, as he
had been missing from camp since the day before number of them. See the Way of the See creatures who had fled to the mountains and fintness for security. A number of our regiment being
out of camp, I proposed to Colonel Bissell to
mount our horses and ride to the scene of carnage, where I knew, from the dark insinuations
of the night before, that blood was running freely.
We hastened out as rapidly as possible; but, owing to the thick chapparels, the work of death
was over before we reached the horrible scene,
and its perpetrators were returning to the camp.

and its perpetrators were returning to the camp glutted with revenge.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1847.

the chapparels, and found a number of their dead bodies, not yet cold. The features, in every instance, were composed and tranquil—lying upon their baoks, eyes closed, and feet crossed. You would have supposed them sleeping, but for the gory stream which bedewed the turf around them. In some instances, after the vital spark had fied, in the overflow of demoniac vengeance, the carbine ball dashed, out the brains of its clayey vitim. Death, in all its horrors, I have seen, and been familiar with from boyhood, and I could not feel the dread reality before me until Colonel B. and myself rode down the "arreyo" to where, from the curling smoke, we supposed the women and children of these poor creatures were secreted. We rode up. Fear and anxiety were depicted upon every countenance—the women crowded upon every countenance—the women crowded around us for protection—and, notwithstanding they were not more than half a mile from the scene of this murderous butchery, they were wholly ignorant of what had been going on. An old female, who looked as though she might be the grandmother of the whole, advanced to us, and in the west impleving meaner saked us to send hack

grandmother of the whole, advanced to us, and in the most imploring manner asked us to send back her husband and sons from the camp, where they supposed they had all been taken. I then told them that I feared their men had been killed. They soon comprehended my fears; and the old woman asked us to lead to the dead bodies; and, accompanied by two little boys of about two years of age each, we set out for the scene of murder. The first body we approached, the old woman exclaimed was a "caretero"—a donde estud los auexclaimed was a "caretero"—a donde estud los autres madre de Dios, adone iremos?—where are the others? Mother of God, where shall we go? We others? Mother of God, where shall we go? We then led them to another body, that of a man about thirty years of age, who lay as tranquil as though he was in the sweetest sleep. The little boy, impelled by that instinct which seems to lead us into trouble and difficulty ere it is ready for us, outstripped his companions, and was the first to reach the body. He advanced steadily to its side; gazed upon the countenance, which was half concealed beneath the broad-brimmed sombrero, folded his hands upon his breast, and looked with dreaming earnestness upon the bloody vicwith dreaming earnestness upon the bloody vic-tim of ill-timed vengeance. The heaving of his manly little chest, and the silent tears stealing from his dark eyes, and rolling their scorching way down his cheeks, told too eloquently that the lit-tle fellow had lost a friend. I said to him, in the most soothing tone I could command, "Do you know that man?" To which ke replied, "Es mi padre carallero;" walked round the body, examined the bullet hole in the side, turned away from us, drew his sleeves across his eyes, and without an audible sob or murmur, returned to the glen, where his mother, brothers, and sisters

the glen, where his mother, brothers, and sisters were, to hear the tale of their desolation.

No earthly power exists to punish the perpetrators of this horrid outrage. Congress, in its wisdom, has refused to sanction executions in the field, for murders committed here, and all that can be done is to send the perpetrators back with disgrace. The army condemns the bloody deed; and, but through the agency of Captain Coffy, of our regiment, who rallied his men and stepped between the victims and their executioners, seventeen others would certainly have been killed, who teen others would certainly have been killed, who were brought by him into camp. Had the Arkansas men, in the first flow of their excited feelings, shot down a Mexican or two in retaliation for their murdered comrade, I could pardon, though not justify it; the wholesale slaughter, I fear, will bring reproach upon the whole volunteer force. It was but the act of a few reckless desperadoes, who care neither for God, man, or themselves.

AFFECTING STORY.

The following story we heard a short time since from a young female in humble life—an emigrant from Ireland. During the recital, the expression of her fine intellectual face, her fast-flowing tears, attested a truth we all admit—that warm hearts and gentle sympathies may exist where the re-finements of polished life are wanting. The narrative is in our hands—it has lost, along with the strong accents of her country, the touching simplicity of her original narration. "The steerage of our ship was crowded with passengers of all ages, and before we had been

long at sea, a malignant disease broke out among the children on board. One after another sicken-

ed and died, and each was in its turn wrapped in ed and died, and each was in its turn wrapped in its narrow shroud and committed to the deep, with no requiem but the bursting sigh of a fond mother, and no obsequies but the tears of fathers and brothers and pitying spectators. As they sullen-ly plunged into the sea, and the blue waves closed over them, I clasped my own babe more strongly to my bosom, and prayed that Heaven might spare my only child. But this was not to be. It sickened, and day by day I saw that its life was ebbing, and the work of death begun. On Friday night it died, and to avoid the necessity of secing what was once so beautiful, and still so dear, given to gorge the monsters of the deep, I concealed its death from all around me. To lull concealed its death from all around me. To full suspicion, I gave evasive answers to those who inquired after it, and folded it in my arms, and sang to it, as if my babe was only sleeping for an hour, when the cold long sleep of death was on it. A weary day and night had passed away, and the Sabbath came. Like others, I wore my neatest dress, and put on a smiling face—but no! it was a heavy task, for I felt that my heart was breaking. On Monday, the death of the child could no longer be concealed, but, from regard to my feelings, the captain had it enclosed in a rude coffin, and promised to keep it two days for burial, if in that time we should make land. The coffin was placed in the boat which floated at the ship's stern, and through the long hours of night I watchwas placed in the boat which floated at the ship's stern, and through the long hours of night I watched it—a dark speck on the waves. which might shut it from my sight forever. It was then I thought of my dear cottage home, and my native land, and of the kind friends I had left behind me, and longed to mingle my tears with theirs. By night I watched the coffin of my babe, and by day looked for the land—raising my heart in prayer to Him who holds the winds in his hand, that they might waft us wriftly conward. On the third they might waft us swiftly onward. On the third morning, just as the sun had risen, the fog lifted and showed us the green shores of New Brunswick. The ship was laid to; and then the captain, with a few men, left, taking the coffin with them. I
was not permitted to go, but from the deck of the
vessel I could see them as they dug the grave,
under thick shades of the forest trees, on the edge

under thick shades of the forest trees, on the edge of a sweet glade, which sloped down to the water—and in my heart I blessed them, and prayed that God would reward their kindness to the living and the dead. When they returned on board, the captain came to me and said—'My good woman, the place where your son is buried is Greenville, on the coast of New Brunswick. I will write it on this habitual conditions, which renders it so palpa-bly irksome and revolting.

You, madam, who talk so flippantly of the folly a piece of paper, that you may know where his re mains lie. I thanked him for his care, but told him the record was already written on my heart, and would remain there till my blessed boy and I should meet in a brighter and happier world." THE CHILDLESS MOTHER.

await the highest bidder for the blood and bones of his fellow-men!

"Was it the fact of being sold in Georgia that caused those unearthly shricks?" you ask. "Is that not a common thing in Maryland?"

It is far too common, I answer with shame, but it was not that which caused such intense agony. The cause was far worse even than that. I will tell.

I will tell.

Nestling warm in that mother's bosom through
that sadly terminated night, had lain a babe, but
a few weeks old—a babe which, though colored it was, and doomed to become as deep hued as its sable mother, was her baby still, with all the ten-der and helpless ways of a baby—and that mother loved it as fondly as the fairest-skinned mother of this land could love her own. But it was deemed an encumbrance to its mother in the slave mark. So they tore it rudely from her bosom! It was that which caused the shriek of agonized affection—the speechless utterance of a beregved and tortured soul! Yes, they tore that tender child from its mother, and she became the innate of a

gloomy prison!
"For what cause?" you ask. Had the woman committed any crime?"

Not the least possible crime was she guilty of, except it really be a crime to wear a black skin.

But she was a slave; at least she was claimed as such. Besides, you see they only transferred her from one prison to another; for what is slavery but imprisonment! In fact, it/is generally sonment of the worst kind-ingris What became of the babe?" some anxious

what became of the babe? some anxious mother impatiently asks.

I cannot answer further than that it was left with a colored woman, who promised its mother to take care of it. This, it is probable, she was allowed to do until it was old erough for the Southern market. Mothers of the land-ye who have borne chil-

dren, and felt the feeble pulsations of their little hearts respond to your own—know you not how to commiserate that cruelly bereft mother? I to commiserate that cruelly bereft mother? I trust that you do. Then plead earnestly for the cause of the slave! Strengthen the hands of your husbands, and fathers, and brothers, amid their stern conflict with the giant Wrong—amid their self-denials and their sufferings—in the face of private malice and public scorn! Woman can do much. if faithful to her mission—so much that, with the co-operation of the wives, and mothers, and daughters, of our guilty land, the "Liberty was the state of the st and daughters, of our guilty land, the "Liberty Bell" would soon cease to send forth such heartrending tones as the shricks of the Childles

GOING OUT TO SERVICE.

Our Yankee girls appear to the ten dollar jour Our Yankee girls appear to the ten dollar journals the most irrational, absurd class of mortals ever heard of. "A Farmer," in the New York Express, thrashes them for living in penury and peril in the cities, when they might each enjoy (he says) "a comfortable home at domestic service, with high wages, in the country." We are inclined to think that some of them do miss in coming to the cities. We counsel, exhert, entreat, every young women who en get each side of an every young woman who can get any kind of an honest livelihood in the country, wet to come to the cities, in the delusive hope of doing better or living more genteelly here. One in a hundred may do so but the great majority can herely obtain here the means of existence, while a fearful proportion are driven or dragged into ways and haunts compared with which death by starvation

is a mercy.

The editor of the Express seconds the motion of his correspondent. "It is almost impossible (he says) to hire even a nurse for children American born." "A false pride restrains the American woman" from hiring as a servant. "It is amazing that such is often the pride of an American woman, that she will prefer hunger and cold to honest but domestic labor in other people's services," &c. In short, domestic service is represented as so very light, so very pleasant, so very comfortable, and so amply paid, that it is astonishing that all who can do not rush into it; that the juvenile female Brookses, Webbs, and Chaloners are not regularly trained with a view to it, and instructed to look forward with ecstatic anticipations of the delights they are to experience in kindling fires, scrubbing floors, and emptying slops, from house to house and street to street, through life. Yet, in the face of all this Arcadian picture, stands and stares the awkward, ugly, obstinate, provoking fact, that our American girls, though not as a class unwilling to encounter the cares and labors of households of their own, do yet fight shy of performing the necessary labors in other people's families. And, though the blessings of servitude are daily expounded to them, in accents that might answer to "while the bird from the tree," the good saint who preached to the fishes was blessed with a far who preached to the issues was blessed with a far more edified congregation. Our girls persist in finding or feigning a difference between domestic felicity and the felicity of domestics. Their "false pride" resists the most expressive blandishments; and each succeeding year finds fewer and fewer of them willing to hire out as household servants. or them witting to hire out as household servants. In their absence, it must be confessed that the monopoly of household duties by Irish and German females—nearly all separated by strong, and religious, and national feelings from the families they serve, grossly ignorant of our social habits and tendencies, as well as deficient in general intellectual culture—does certainly detract much from the comfort of our horses and freedom. The from the comfort of our homes and firesides. The evil is confessed. What is the remedy? Is there

any rational hope of correcting it by scolding or blarneying editorials? For our part, we are convinced that the mounror our part, we are convinced that the mountain will not come to Mahomet, "charm he never so wisely." We must get rid of the notion that it is nothing but "false pride" which repels our young women from domestic service, and look carefully into the matter, to see if there be not something in the nature of the required service, or in its habitual conditions, which readers it so palma-

You, madam, who talk so flippantly of the folly or false pride of our girls, have you ever attempted to put yourself in their place, and consider the matter? Have you ever weighed in the balance a crust and a garret at home, with better food and lodging in the house of a stranger? Have you ever thought of the difference between doing the most arduous and repulsive work for those you love, and who love you, and doing the same in a tranger place or for those to whom your only bond love, and who love you, and doing the same in a strange place, or for those to whom your only bond of attachment is six dollars a month? Have you ever considered that the words of reproof and reproach, so easy to utter, are very hard to bear, especially from one whose right so to treat you is a thing of cash and of yesterday? Is the difference between freedom and service nothing to you? How many would you like to have ordering you? But enough.—New York Tribune.

"Art. 1. The contained of the King and chiefs, &c., of Cape Mount.

"All the provisions of that engagement for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are fully confirmed; the export of slaves to foreign countries is forever abolished; and all persons within the territory of Cape Mount, whether subject to the chiefs or being within their jurisdiction, guilty of selling or assisting at the sale of any slave, shall be severely punished.

"Art. 2. No European or other person shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the chiefs of Cape Mount, for the purpose of carrying

permitted to reside within the territory of the chiefs of Cape Mount, for the purpose of carrying on, in any way, the slave trade.

"Art. 3. If at any time it may be found that the slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the chiefs of Cape Mount, Great Britain may interfere, in order by force to suppress the same. British officers may seize vessels and boats found engaged in carrying on the slave trade; and the chiefs of Cape Mount will subject themselves to a severeact of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

"Art. 4. The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Cape Mount, in every article they may wish to buy or sell, in all places, ports, and rivers, within the ter-

sell, in all places, ports, and rivers, within the ter-ritories of the chiefs of Cape Mount; and the latter pledge themselves not to show any favor and not to give any privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those

"Signed at New Florence, on the river of Cape Mount, on the 2d of January, 1846, and after-wards, on the same day, approved of and confirm-ed on board her Majesty's ship Penelope, in the name of her Britannic Majesty, by Commander W. Jones, the senior officer commanding the Brit-iels condings? ish squadron."

Complaints now urged by the chiefs at Cape

"It appears that the King and chiefs of Cape Mount now complain, that although they are at present faithfully acting up to the terms of the foregoing conditions with this country, and are, by

to regoing conditions with this country, and are, by so doing, forfeiting all the profits they formerly derived from the slave trade—

"No legitimate commerce has yet found its way to their shores, to compensate them for the loss of that trade, although, as they state, their country is rich in corn, wood, timber, palm oil, ivory, and gold dust." gold dust.

This important question will no doubt be taken into consideration by the Foreign and Colonial Offices and by the Board of Trade, in order to concert measures for the opening of a trade between Sierra Leone and Cape Mount.—Morning Chronicle.

For the National Era. THE LIBERATED SLAVE.

BY D. W. BELISLE.

Released from servitude and chains, Bowed down with age and care, He sought Ohio's sunny plains To die, he knew not where. He wished to lay his aged head

But no; Oppression's iron hand Had driv'n him forth to seek A grave in some ungenial land, Or some lone mountain's peak.

And forth he went, that aged man,
With feeble steps, and slow,
With palsied limbs and features wan,
And locks as white as snow.

A heap of earth, which seems to rise Close by Alghania's wave, Points out the spot, they say, where lies THE LIBERATED SLAVE. Now by that spot the cypress twines

WRITERS OF THE PRESENT DAY. The writing of the present day has many distinguishing excellences and faults. The most conspicuous of the latter is, perhaps, a want of simplicity and steadiness of style. Force, start-ling energy, are too uniformly aimed at by some; others affect continual sarcasm and irony, what-ever may be the nature of the occasion. One class of writers are so priggishly out and epigrammatic as to throw over their lucubrations a uniform air of small impertinence. It would be easy to point out, I think, an incessant illustration of this "school," if one may use the word. Others uniformly affect the trenchant and tremendous, with very big words, and awful accumulations of them. Some seem to aim at a picturesque ruggedness of style, defying rule, and challenging imitation. Very many writers of all classes are so parenthetical and involved in their sentences that, by the time that they have got to the end of a ser tence, both they and their readers have forgotten where they set out from, and how the plague they got where they are; looking back breathless and mayed at a confused series of hyphens entangled among all sorts of exceptions, reservations, and qualifications. This fault, and a grievous one it is, is daily illustrated, and by writers who, by

it is, is daily illustrated, and by writers who, by their carelessness in this matter, do themselves incalculable injustice, rendering apparently turbid the clearest possible stream of reasoning, marring the effect of the most beautiful and apposite illustration, and irritating and confusing the reader. In my opinion, this fault of our writers is to be traced to the influence of Lord Brougham's style. He has, and always had, a prodigious command of nervous and apposite language, always writing or speaking with a violent impetus upon him; and yet, while erashing along, his versatile and suggestive faculties hurried him incessantly from one side to the other, hither and thither—anticipating this, qualifying that, guarding against this, reserving that—extruding undesirable implications and inferences, with a sort of wild rapidity and energy—adopting, ever-varying, fanrapidity and energy—adopting, ever-varying, fan-ciful, equivalent expressions—crowding, in fact, a dozen considerable sentences into one turbid nster. Yet it must be owned that in all this seldom misses his way; his original impetus carries him headlong on to the point at which he had aimed. Not so with his imitators. They start with an imaginary equality of force, of fulness, and variety; but forthwith rush into a strange higgledy-piggledy, helter-skelter sort of imposing wordiness, equally bewildering and stupefying to their readers and themselves. No man can fall into this sort of fault who is habituated to leisurely distinctness of thought; he will conceive beforehand with deliberate purpose, and that, cateris paribus, will induce a clear, close, and energetic expression of his thoughts, preventing misappre-hension, and convincing even a strongly preju-diced opponent. Shorten your sentences, gentle-men; take one thing at a time; put everything in its proper place; attempt not to put a quart into a pint pot; do not write in such a desperate hurry, nor attempt to hit half a dozen birds with one stone.—London paper.

After practising my profession for a year of well of the processing my profession for a year of the results and the scenes of my beyonds and the scenes of my beyonds and the scenes of my beyonds and the scenes of the processing my profession for a year of the results and the scenes of the processing my profession for a year of the procession for a year of the procession of the strength my procession for a year of the procession of the strength my procession of the strength my procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength well-the procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength was a procession of the strength year of a your well-the my procession of the strength was a procession of

both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may

to all appearances, I shall kill you, and then I shall remain the ugliest fellow in the kingdom. His adversary could not help laughing, and they e of some interest just at this time. As early as the year 1682, a dispute arose be-tween William Penn and Lord Baltimore, respecttween William Penn and Lord Baltimore, respecting the construction of their respective grants, of
what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Lord Baltimore claimed to
and including the 40th degree of north latitude;
and William Penn mildly, yet firmly, resisted the
claim. The debatable land was one degree of 69
English miles on the south of Pennsylvania, and
extended west as far as the State itself. The
matter was finally brought into the Court of Chan-

matter was finally brought into the Court of Chancery, in England, and, after tedious delays, on the 15th day of May, 1750, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke made a decree awarding costs against Lord Baltimore, and directing that commissioners should be appointed to mark the boundaries between the parties. The commissioners a projected was to the commissioners as a projected was to the commissioners. be appointed to mark the boundaries between the parties. The commissioners so appointed met at Newcastle, on the 15th day of November, 1775, and, not being able to agree, separated. After a further litigation and delay, the whole matter was settled by mutual agreement between the surviving heirs of the original litigants.

In the year 1761, Mr. Charles Mason, of the Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania.

Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania, with all the needful astronomical instruments, to measure a degree of latitude. That duty he permeasure a degree of latitude. That duty he performed, and a report of his proceedings was made to the Royal Society of London, for the year 1767. This Mr. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were appointed to run the line in dispute, which appears to have been done in conformity with the Lord Chancellor's decree. This is the famous "Mason and Dixon's line," and the boundary between Pennsylvania on the south and Maryland on the Pennsylvania on the south and Maryland on the north. Any one desirous of more detailed information will find it in Douglass's History of America, published in Boston, in 1751; Proud's History Pennsylvania; the Memoirs of the Historical ciety of Pennsylvania; and 1 Vesey's Reports,

352, Penn, Lord Baltimore.

Little did the actors in this matter think that in aftertimes, the line established with so much trouble and expense would ever be connected with a subject calculated to shake a great nation to its

A REMARKABLE PRINTING PRESS.

We yesterday had an opportunity of seeing in We yesterday had an opportunity of seeing in operation a truly splendid specimen of machinery, which has just been introduced into the establishment of our neighbors of the Ledger. It is a printing press on a new principle, the contrivance of Richard M. Hoe, Esq., of the well-known house of Hoe & Co., of New York. It is in its way quite a triumph of genius and art, being at once simple comprehensive and each being at once simple comprehensive and each being at once quite a triumph of gemus and art, being at once simple, comprehensive, and capable of producing truly extraordinary results. Thus, when in full and perfect operation, it throws off from 10,000 to 12,000 impressions per hour, or at the rate of three or four per second of time. The workmanship, too, while we were looking on, was truly ad-mirable—each impression being distinctly marked, and the whole machinery moving like clock-work The inventor has obtained a patent, and we be-lieve that this is the first machine of the kind that has been manufactured and put into successful

operation.
In ordinary presses, the types are laid upon a printed upon, either with a platen or cylinder. But with this, the types are placed upon a large cylinder, four and a half feet in diameter, which is surrounded by and revolves within four other maller cylinders, revolving in an opposite direc-ion. Each of these smaller cylinders receives

look on and see this machine in motion—the sheets passing in with the utmost rapidity, receiving the impression, and thrown off with a velocity and regularity really astonishing.

Mr. Hoe may well be congratulated on his achievement. He has in this matter kept progress with the spirit of the age. The very idea of taking from 10,000 to 12,000 impressions per hour, is startling; and to the uninitiated in the mysteries of a printing office, such a result would appear almost impossible.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We visited, on Saturday, the sheet-iron shop of Mr. John Cline, near the junction of Front and Columbia, and found the proprietor engaged in the construction of an ingenious contrivance for drying corn prior to grinding. It is doubtless known to most of our readers, that, in exporting meal to Europe, it becomes musty and useless unless the corn has, previous to grinding, under gone some drying process. Heretofore, although money and time have been employed, no better method has been adopted than the common malt kiln. Some other contrivances, however, than the one we speak of, have been resorted to, but none, we believe, so rapid in the process of drying as to be of sufficient utility. The one Mr. C. is con-structing will doubtless meet this difficulty, as it is capable of drying about 5,000 bushels a day. The credit of the invention, we are informed, is due to our fellow-citizen, Mr. L. Fagin, who, we understand, has already received at his mills orders from Europe for meal sufficient to justify the expense necessary to the construction of the corn drier alluded to, the cost of which will be about \$1,500. We believe Mr. F. has made no application for a patent; but the invention will be of great utility in advancing the already rapidly increasing provision trade between this country and Europe; and we think the inventor should derive all possible benefit from the result of his ingenuity and labor. Mr. Cline has exhibited both skill and energy in the construction of this work and and energy in the construction of this work, and will shortly have it ready for use, when it will be worth the walk to see it in operation. Almost every day exhibits some new evidence of the ability of Cincinnati mechanics. We shall probably give a description hereafter of the construction of the corn dryer, and its manner of

GLEANINGS. A LADY WITH WHOM GODLINESS WAS GREAT

operating .- Cincinnati Gazette.

obtain grass for the animals) eight hundred horses in a stampede. They took fright simply from an antelope, jumping and bounding through the camp, and that too in daylight. The rattling of the iron pickets and the rumbling of the earth were distinctly heard on that occasion for two miles. About fifty of the horses were entirely lost."

What was the origin and purpose of it? We hear it frequently spoken of as connected with slavery, and as originally relating to that subject. Nothing can be further from the truth. At the time that line was established, slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may

NO. 18.

returned to the city good friends "An Asker."—A lady in England was recently visited by a female servant who had been married and, seeing that she presented an appearance of having very much bettered her circumstances, she inquired the nature of her husband's profession. To this interrogatory the young woman replied, "He is an asker, ma'am." "An asker!" inquired "He is an asker, ma'am." "An asker!" inquired the good lady, with amazement! "and what in the world is that?" "Oh, ma'am, he stands on the street, and asks." "Why, you don't mean to say you have married a beggar, do you?" "Yes, ma'am; but it's a very good business. My husband thinks it very hard work, indeed, if he don't bring home more than five shillings a day.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT is reported in the Glasgow Saturday Post. During one of the performances at the Adelphi theatre, in Glasgow, while a Mrs. De Bourgh was on the stage, a military-look-Hirs. De Bourgh was on the stage, a military-looking man exclaimed, from the pit, "My wife, by Heaven! my Eliza!" On hearing the voice, the lady swooned. The manager interposed, to obtain an explanation of the interruption; and, after some inquiry on both sides, satisfied himself that the gentleman, Lieutenant Lewis, had not been mistaken. Mr. Lewis and the lady had married when young in England, he at the times are when young, in England—he at the time a private soldier, she a rising member of a theatrical company. The regiment was ordered abroad; Mrs. Lewis could not obtain leave to go with her Mrs. Lewis could not obtain leave to go with her husband; and they had not seen each other since. Eight years later, learning that her husband was dead, she married again; but the second husband died about eighteen months ago. The long-separated couple were now reunited with every appearance of delight—Mr. Lewis promising to show his wife their son, who had been allowed to go with him now a round of feet two in height with him, now a man six feet two in height

LAWFUL REVENGE.—Many years since a gen-deman in Newington, a parish of Weathersfield, Connecticut, who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill-natured and troublesome women he could find in the vi-cinity. This occasioned universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors ven-tured to ask him the reasons which had governed his choice. He replied, that, having had but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things of time and sense, and thought, by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish his object. The best part of the story accomplish his object. The best part of the story is, that his wife, hearing the reason why he married her, was much offended, and out of revenge became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town, declaring that she was not going to be a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

LORD BROUGHAM IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS .- The unreportable and indescribable part of Brough-am's oratory is his action. Instead of speaking from his place, as other persons do, he goes right over to the table, and not only that, but places his elbows upon it, balancing himself on one foot, and looking with intense e he addresses, varying this position by starting up every other minute, to thump the box before him, and turning round to ask questions or direct observations to any one, in any part of the House, that may catch his fancy; and the chances are, the moment he is about to receive the information from its supplying attendant the sheet of paper, with which, in its revolution, it meets the form of type as it comes round, and, in passing, gives the impression, and instantly throws it out into the receiver's hands.

It is really a curious and instructive sight to leak on past action of the specific part of the moment he is about to receive the information he receiver the moment he is about to receive the information he receiver the moment he is about to receive the information he receiver the moment he is about to receive the information he receiver the information he requires, he sits down beside one of the clerks and writes a letter or two, which he despatches on type and writes a letter or two, which he despatches on the spot, without paying the slightest seeming regard to his informant or an arriver the properties of the spot, without paying the slightest seeming regard to his information he receiver the moment he is about to receive the information he receiver the moment he is about to receive the information he requires, he sits down beside one of the clerks and writes a letter or two, which he despatches on the spot of the spot o apparent inattention .- Birmingham Journal

A Woman with a Long White Beard.—Sir Hugh Evans objected to the Witch of Brentford, that she had a "peard." To show that such an that she had a "peard." To show that such an appendage is not exclusively masculine, we give the following from Galignani's Messenger: "An individual, apparently about seventy, having a long white beard, was a few days back taken up at Laon for begging. The authorities sent the medical man of the prison to pay the usual visit of examination. It was then discovered that the person taken up was a woman. For forty years, she stated, she had worn male attire, and acted as she stated, she had worn mais attire, and acted as a journeyman butcher. Her sex had never been discovered. Nature, in having given her a beard, had suggested to her the idea of earning her bread in men's clothes, women not obtaining employment as easily as men. The authorities or-dered her to be removed to an asylum, where her wants will be provided for.

New Review .- The Rev. Mr. Brownlow, well rough, Tennessee, thus announces his intention of publishing a Quarterly Review, beginning next month: "We feel competent to the task of editing and publishing a work on politics, one on religion, one on science, and another on anything you please, all at the same time! Our genius is bounded on the east by the rising sun, on the west by the astronomical invariants which the grave heavel." tronomical imagination, while the aurora borealis of truth lights up our path by day and night! We could say more about our abilities, and we would do so, but for our great modesty. Let those who are in doubts as to our talents subscribe either for the Whig or the Review, and, our word for it, they will soon say of us, as the Queen said of Solomon, 'the half has not been told.'"

A WOMAN FOR A JACKASS.—The Western Cit-A WOMAN FOR A JACKASS.—The Western Cit-izen states that Rev. Garland Moore, some time ago, was a citizen of Todd county, Kentucky. A short time before he left Todd county, he traded a woman for a jackass. He then traded the jack-ass to Mr. J. H. Robins, of Trigg county, Ken-tucky, for a house and some land in Woodford county. Moore told Robins that he gave a woman and child for the jack; but when Robins inquired into the matter, he found that Moore traded on Saturday, and that the child was born on Monday afterward! So you see the child was sold for a jackass before it was born, and that by a pro-fessed preacher of the gospel!

A Boy ADOPTED BY A WOLF .- We are favored GAIN.—There is a lady residing not a thousand miles from Brighton, in independent circumstances, who purchases at a time four or five pounds worth of men's shirts, collars, and other articles,

WASHINGTON, MAY 6, 1847.

THE SOUTH PLEDGED TO MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

As we remarked last winter, we expected, or coming to Washington, to stand, the solitary champion of the freedom of the press in this capital. But, most unexpectedly, came aid and com fort from a quarter from which nothing but deep hostility had been apprehended.

There was a time in the South when all our constitutional declarations about the liberty of the press were deemed little more than the "rhetorical flourishes" of the Declaration of Independ ence. Men who denied the inalienability of the rights of man were not slow in scouting the inviolability of the rights of the press. Men who trampled upon the rights of labor could not be expected to have any profound reverence for the rights of speech. Accordingly, we saw bonfires of free publications in Charleston; and a magazine, published by a son of the South, publicly burnt in the streets of a city of the Old Dominion; and postmasters assume the prerogative of saying what was suitable for the people to read; and a bill gravely considered in Congress, to prohibit the transmission of anti-slavery papers through the mail, every petty postmaster in the country being invested with authority to play the part of an inquisitor into the corresponder and creed of the sovereign people; and there were mobs in those days, to punish refractory editors for saying what they pleased-mobs encour-

aged by the supporters of slavery. But the dark day has passed. The sun of free dom is just rising, and his beams, though aslant, are gradually mellowing old Prejudice, and infus ing a new life into the popular mind.

We have lately had a revival of the gos liberty in the South. The good people of this section have become orthodox in regard to the freedom of the press, and their hearts beat high with fervent devotion to this bulwark of their

So far from contending for liberty of the press, we have nothing to do but record the glorious atfirmations in its support, made by the press and the people of the South. The expulsion, laswinter, from the Senate, of a venerable editor, for allowing a correspondent to speak freely o the doings of that body, aroused the citizens o the South to the vital importance of maintaining what in an evil hour of passion they had for

thusiastic editor of the Union, "to cut out the variety of extracts which have appeared in the Democratic press, and preserve them in a scrap book. It forms a sizeable volume already; an we may, probably, in the course of the sun publish them all together, Dedicated to the Freedom of the Fress." * * "The spirit and of the Press." * The spirit and power which they display are equal to their number. They are all marked with enthusiasm, and many of them fortified with strong argument and indignant elequence. graced with thrilling and indignant elequence. This is indeed a noble moral spectacle, which we hail with delight, because it shows how true a free press is to its own dignity and privileges."

We hope it may not injure the sale of the forthcoming volume, " Dedicated to the Liberty of the Press," if we lay before our readers some of the extracts alluded to. We also have been curious enough to cut out a variety of such extracts, determined that, if we could not share with the Union in the patronage of the Government, we would at least claim a portion of the regard manifested in these popular demonstrations for the

freedom of the press. What enhances the value of these demonstr tions is, the slightness of the provocation. The editor of the Union was neither tarred nor feathered; his press was not pulled down, or his person assailed. He was simply excluded from the privileged seats of the Senate. But it was was the only punishment in its power, and this was inflicted on a man for exercising the freedom of the press, not exactly to its taste. The principle involved was the same, as if a mob had dismantled the pross, and deposited the wreck in the

We proceed at once, then, to record the Testi mony of the South in favor of the Liberty of the Press. Let us begin with "Old Virginia," mother of States.

A Democratic meeting in Princess Anne county resolved, that the action of the Senate, in expelling Mr. Ritchie, tended "in a direct manner to destroy the free use of the press, which we shall ever regard as the great palladium of our lib-

The Democracy of Nansemond are opposed even to keeping down individual opinion. They resolved that the resolution of the Senate "shows upon its face to be a blow aimed at the liberty of the press, despotic in its features, designed to gag and keep down individual or public opinion and totally in opposition to the letter and spirit of our republican institutions."

In the "gallant little county" of Clarke, (Va., it was resolved, that the conduct of the Senate was "an outrageous attack" upon the "liberty of the

A large convention of Democracts held a Union, (Va.,) February 25th, in which thirteen counties were represented, recited in the pream ble to the resolutions it adopted, the following "We regard the freedom of the press as essen tially necessary to the preservation of our liber-ties and free institutions. * * * Wo deem it to be our duty to resist all encroachment

upon it." .

Sound doctrine. The republican party of Madison county (Va. regard "any attempt to manacle the press" as "a usurpation of the most alarming and dangerou nature." At a public meeting they gave utte ance to their indignation at the action of the Senate, in a resolution, with the following pre

"Whereas we have ever regarded the press, and the freedom of the press, the bulwark of liberty— the safeguard of republican institutions—senti-nels on the watchtower, sounding the alarm when danger threatens; and whereas any attempt to manacle the press, especially in reference to the acts of public men or measures, would be an usurpation of the most alarming and dangerous nature: Therefore," &c.

"The Spartan Democracy" of Richmond (Va. resolved, that the liberty of the press is "one o the great safeguards of free institutions," and

"Every attempt to trammel it in a fearless ex pression of opinion in regard to public men and measures, ought to receive the most prompt and

These meetings, it will be observed, denounevery and any attempt to trammel the press. "Thos of the present day," says the persecuted editor. who seek to muzzle the press, have thrown aside the forms of decency observed by the hated blackcockade Federalists of 1800. In the recent proceedings against the editor of the Union, he was not informed by the Senate of the nature of his offence. He was not netified of the time of his trial; neither was he permitted to defend himself, either in person or by attorney."

True enough; and just so the mob treated us in Cincinnati. It had not the grace to inform us of the nature of our offence, or to notify us of the time of our trial. Before we knew it, our press was at the bottom of the Ohio. Surely the editor of the Union could not have known that we were a fellow-sufferer in the cause of the freedom of the press, when he protested against the establishment of the Era in Washington!

A "distinguished republican," writing to the Union from Richmond, is amazed at the infatuation of the Senate, "Freedom of thought," he exclaims, "of speech, and of the press, are privi-leges which the people of this free country know how to appreciate, and will not suffer to be in-fringed without sounding the alarm, and taking prompt and decisive measures to apply the cor

The Winchester Virginian was shocked. It headed its denunciation—" Downfall of the Repub-lic—First Chapter written—Official Attack upon the Freedom of the Press." It pronounced the act the end of the first chapter which has been written on the downfall of the American Repub-

lic!" This is a mistake. It is not the first, though we trust it may be the last chapter. Several have already been written. We know of two free presses in the Mississippi river, four in the Ohio, and one that was boxed up by the gentlemen of Lexington, Kentucky, and shipped to Cin-

The Virginian trusts that "the Democratic pr of the country will flock to the rescue of our vioheard throughout our wide-spread borders in denunciation of the foul deed

"We are not informed whether "the Demo cratic press" thundered when Robert Breckenridge's Magazine, published in Baltimore, was taken from the post office in Petersburg, (Va.,) and burnt in the streets, or when Clay's press

was taken down at Lexington Finally the Republican State Convention Virginia resolved

"That the resolution of the Senate of the United States, excluding the editor of the Un om admission to the floor of that body, for the publication in his paper of a communication over the signature of 'Vindicator,' which a portion of that body have been pleased to term a 'public libel,' is an infringement of the liberty of the press, and breathes the spirit of the odie

So much for Virginia, which we rejoice to see wholly and heartily committed in support of that great bulwark of liberty, the freedom of the press. A tremendous meeting was held at Baltimore o denounce the "attack made on that great pal adium of liberty, the freedom of the press."

A correspondent of the Union writes from Ma-con, (Ala.,) informing the editor that all sections of the party were "perfectly indignant at the attempt thus boldly made to muzzle the press, and prevent an independent editor from expressing ais opinions as his birthright as an American citi ten authorizes him to do." He says the freedom of the press "is justly regarded by the people as he very palladium of their liberties." "So long as it is preserved in all its purity, we have the trongest possible guarantee of the perpetuity of our institutions. But, let the press be muzzled, and gag put in the mouth of every editor throughout the land, and the day which tyrants and despots have long desired to see, may not be

An immense meeting of citizens, held at New Orleans, solemnly affirmed the following glorious

"Resolved, That a free press is the greatest afeguard of public liberty; and that any attempt o shackle the freedom of discussion, either by re-straints or punishments, is in opposition to the spirit of the age, to the safety of the republic, and to the express guarantees of the Gonstitution."

Should we conclude, at some future time to stablish a free press at New Orleans, we suppos ve might rely at least upon the Democracy of that place; for certainly they mean what they say.

The Democrats of Lawrence county, Tenner ee, in Convention assembled, denounced the reso ution of expulsion, "because the freedom of the press and the freedom of debate are the only means by which the people can know what men and principles deserve their support."

This is a sensible view. The Democracy of Davidson and Robertson ounties was also filled with indignation, and condemned the said resolution, as "a direct attack apon the liberty of the press, the great bulwark and palladium of freedom, and which has ever been held sacred by the people :"

Which is not exactly true, by the way. The people," like everybody else, strangely forget hemselves at times.

A meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, North Carolina, viewed "the whole proceeding as an attempt to muzzle the freedom of the press, than which there is nothing which should be more deprecated by the American People."

Another correspondent of the Union, said b the editor to be "one of the purest and most distinguished Democrats of North Carolina," indeed, "one of the ornaments of the Baltimore convention," writes so truthfully and eloquently, that we cannot forbear quoting the extract given in that paper:

"My first impulse is to say that your position well, rightly, and truly taken. The press mus is well, rightly, and truly taken. The press must be free-ayt give it excess of freedom. The channels of information should ever be wide open. The people, to whom this Government belongs, and whose servants are remote from them, cannot be present to witness their doings. The press is at hand, to tell out the truth, and thus only is the power of correction and control rendered com-plete and efficient. Let the press, then breathe freely and speak freely; and down with him, say I, who dare attempt to muzzle it Go on, then; cry aloud and spare not. Vindicate the principles of the Constitution and public liberty. Your friends will be gratified. The people will thank you and will not hesitate to stand by you. It is their cause you plead, and the original panel will always be in court to render a verdict of acquittal and

" Ay! give it excess of freedom!" "Be to its faults a little blind; Be to its virtues very kind."

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Union, the New Orlean Atlas, the New Orleans Delta, the Columbia (Ga.) Pimee and a host of other papers, united in strong ondemnation of the course of the Senate, de ouncing it as a gross attempt to "muzzle the ress," and "stifle free discussion."

The last extract we shall give is the preambi to a series of resolutions adopted by a convention of the Democratic party of the Isle of Wight, (Va.,) held in March last:

"Whereas a FREE PRESS is the palladium "Whereas a FREE FRESS is the palladium of our republic, whose independence can only be preserved by preserving that of the FRESS, and whose freedom will ever be endangered whenever the freedom of the press is violated; and whereas this privilege is the more valuable to a free peo-ple, because necessary to the exercise of all their other rights, and without which all others would be valueless, it is hence the duty of a free people other rights, and without which all others would be valueless, it is hence the duty of a free people to cherish the *freedom of the press*, as one of their dearest rights; to hold it sacred and inviolable; to guard it with jealous vigilance, and to resist its slightest invasion with unyielding firmness; therefore," &c.

A more unquified affirmation of the absolute reedom of the press could not be found. We night multiply such extracts beyond number out we have quoted enough to show that the whole Democracy of the South are committed by the most solemn, emphatic expression of opinio to the unqualified support of Freedom of the Press. Certainly, the right they claim for the editor of the Union they can deny to no other editor; and if, in their estimation, the exclusion of an editor from the privileged seats of the Sen ate, for a free animadversion on its proceedings be a gross violation of the liberty of the press, beyond all doubt, they must admit that the demo lition of a press by mob violence is a still grosser

It is a beautiful arrangement of the Grea Creator, evincing at once his wisdom and good ness, that the human family is so identical in nature, rights, and destiny, that no injury can be done to one member, without endamaging or en-dangering all—that no right can be claimed for one, to which all are not entitled. Men, even in this enlightened day, may set up pretensions to certain exclusive privileges, but they never dare go beyond positive law, or usage. When, in the struggle against power, they find it necessary to appeal to the great charter of natural rights their affirmations are universal. They confess at once, that this charter is one without limita tion as to caste or climate. Their language is all men are created free and equal. To restrain the Declaration in its terms, to confine it to some men, would utterly annul the force of their ap peal. It is on the universality of the rights they rest their cause. How ridiculous would be the affirmation that all white men, or red men, or black men, are created equal, or that the Warty

principles to seek support, they find no exclusive | not the extension of the carrying trade be as profit privileges, but a common parentage, and common

ntention of publishing a book of extracts, "Dedi- and owned by its citizens or subjects, be as wis cated to the Freedom of the Press," we should like to pen the closing chapter.

UNITED STATES AND THE KINGDOM OF

The Union publishes the freaty of con and navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Hanover, duly ratified on the 5th of last March. It is an important treaty, and is thought to do great credit to the diplomatic skill lated Constitution, and that her thunders will be of A. D. MANN, Esq., the special agent who nego-

Our trade with the Hanse Towns is highly valuable, amounting to nearly \$8,000,000, exports and imports inclusive. The amount of exports of domestic produce in 1846 was \$4,106,927; of for eign products, \$838,093-total, \$4,945,020. The amount imported was \$2,912,537.

The commerce of this country, like that o other foreign nations, has hitherto been burdened and annoyed by tonnage and cargo duties on the Elbe and Weser, and by transit impositions. It was agreed by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, that the navigation of the Elbe, the Rhine, and the Weser, should be quite free along their whole course; but according to McCulloch, as no general tariff of duties has been established, this provision has never had any practical effect. Prussia imposes heavy transit duties on articles passing by the Elbe; several smaller States have followed her example, and the Hanoverian Government charges a toll or duty on all articles pass ing up the Elbe, payable near Stade, in the same manner as if destined for Hanover. Much delay and vexation are experienced in consequence of the complicated regulations attending the imposition of this duty; and any deviation from the mode prescribed is followed by a confiscation

Until the late treaty, the United States allowed all ships owned, instead of, as in the case of the English convention with those towns, all ships built within their dominions, to enjoy the privilege of the flag-an arrangement deeply tnjurious to our shipping interests. A letter from the American Secretary of State in 1840, states that it had nearly shut American vessels out from the carriage in the German trade, and, so far as respects the port of Bremen, had thrown almost the entire carrying trade between that port and the United States into the hands of Bremen ship-owners The following statement from the same letter shows the workings of this provision:

"In order to show the numerical proportion of arative increase, it may be stated that they were sevenths American and two-sevenths Bremen rom 1831 to 1835, inclusive, three-sevenths Amercan and four-sevenths Bremen; from 1836 to inclusive, one-fifth American, and four

The provisions in the treaty of 1828, which produced this state of things, was evidently

A few years ago a treaty was concluded with Hanover, through the agency of Mr. Wheaton, which secured to us the right of carrying to that country in our vessels the productions of the United States and of the North and South American continent and islands, in exchange for their right of bringing in Hanoverian vessels to the United States the productions of Hanover or the countries composing the Confederation.

The treaty just ratified is in advance of any of these arrangements. The first article provides for complete reciprocity in the carrying trade. Whatever article of foreign produce may be imported into the Kingdom of Hanover in its own essels may be imported in vessels of the United States, and so of articles that may be lawfully nage and cargo to be equal on the vessels of both countries. Whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported by one party in its own vessels to any foreign country, may be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other party, subject only to the same duties, bounties, and drawbacks. The vessels of both countries to be on an equal footing as it regards port charges in their respective ports. American vessels are to be subjected o no other toll at Stade, on the Elbe, than paid by Hanoverian shipping, and to be liable to no

ther detention or obstruction. Article fourth abolishes the barbarous right t vrecks of the sea, so far as property belonging t either of the contracting parties is concerned.

Article fifth corrects the blunder of the treaty of 1828, by confining the privileges of the present reaty to such vessels of the high contracting paries as are built within their respective limits, or awfully condemned as prize of war, or adjudged o be forfeited for a breach of the municipal laws of either of the parties, and belonging wholly to

heir subjects or citizens. By articles sixth and seventh the parties secure o each other equality of rights with any other nation trading in their respective ports. But the pith of this treaty is to be found in the

ollowing articles: "ART. 8. In order to augment, by all the mea at its bestowal, the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, the Kingdom of Hanover hereby agrees to abolish the import duty on raw cotton, and also to abolish the existing transit duties upon leaves, stems, and strips of to-bacco, in hogsheads or casks, raw cotton in bales or bags, whale oil in casks or barrels, and rice in

tierces or half tierces.
"And, further, the Kingdom of Hanover obligates itself to levy no Weser tolls on the afore mentioned articles, which are destined for or landed in ports or other places within its territory on the Weser; and it moreover agrees that, if the States bordering upon said river shall consent, as any time, however soon, to abolish the duties which they levy and collect upon said articles destined for ports or other places within the Han-overian territory, the Kingdom of Hanover will readily abolish the Weser tolls upon the same destined for ports and places in such

Are not tolls imposed upon other articles o American produce, or manufacture, or merchandise? Why should they be suffered to continue, while the great slave staples are relieved from any such burden? We would not intentionally do injustice to the Administration, but we cannot help thinking that, had it not been for the sake idea is the increased wealth of the planter, and of removing, all burdens from rice, cotton, and the augmentation of colonial exports. obacco, it would have given itself no trouble to make such a treaty We are confirmed in this free, but the committee denies this. They may belief, by the care which our Government has not be slaves, it says, in an absolute sense, but taken to reserve the power of annulling the trea- they are, beyond all doubt, bondmen:

taken to reserve the power of annulling the treaty, should the Kingdom of Hanover, during the twelve years, (the time of the arrangement,) raise the existing import duty on tobacco. The article reserving this power is as follows:

"Arr. 11. The present treaty shall continue in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof, and further, until the end of twelve months after the Government of Hanover, on the one part, or that of the United States, on the other part, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same; but upon the condition hereby expressly stipulated and agreed, that, if the Kingdom of Hanover shall determine, during the said term of twelve years, to augment the existing import duty upon leaves, strips, or stems of tobacco, imported in hogsheads or casks, a duty which at this time does not exceed one thaler and one guten-groschen per one hundred pounds, Hanoverian currency and weight, (seventy cents per one hundred pounds, United States currency and weight, the Gavernment of Hanover shall diverse hall gives the case that a considerable portion of the earnings of the Kroomen, on their return home, goes into the same hands. Their wives never accompany them. Though there are usually six or seven thousand Kroomen at Sierra Leone, and some of their headmen with them, not a single case was ever known of a wife being brought thither. They, it is believed, are kept as host-ages, to secure their return. Their wives are slaves in the most abject sense.

"Such being the case, the committee cannot but regard this new mode of supplying the colonies with laborers as the commencement of a modified slave trade, which they believe to be more dangerous in its character and consequences, from its which at this time does not exceed one thaler and one guten-groschen per one hundred pounds, Hanoverian currency and weight, (seventy cents per one hundred pounds, United States currency and weight,) the Government of Hanover shall give a notice of one year to the Government of the United States before proceeding to do so; and, at the expiration of that year, or any time subsequently, the Government of the United States shall have full power and right to abrogate the present treaty, by giving a previous notice of six months to the Government of Hanover, or to continue it (at its option) in full force until the operation thereof shall have been arrested in the manner first specified in the present article."

Why this reservation of a power to abrogs mmerce? Suppose the import duties on tobacco were augmented, would the other great advanty tages of the treaty be lost? Would not the free

able as ever to our commercial interest? Would not the restriction of the privileges of the treaty

to vessels built within the territory of either party, as ever? Why rest a treaty securing so many important benefits upon this single conditionthat the United States shall have power to abrogate it, should there be the slightest augmentation

of the existing import duties on tobacco? The inference is plain. The governing motive in regulating this treaty was a regard to the sta nles of slave labor.

With regard to the article respecting the Weser tolls, the Hanover correspondent of the London Times expresses great admiration of the sagacity of the American negotiator. It says: "The ulterior object which the America

potentiary evidently had in view, exhibits a maserly knowledge of the subject ; and he cannot fail, under existing circumstances, to accomplish the total abolition of those dues. Prussia has a treaty f commerce and navigation with the United States It requires only a twolvementh's notice to terminate it. The United States may now say to her, 'Abolish your transit duty, your Weser tolls, and reduce your tobacco duty from 5½ thalers per 100 pounds, to the Hanoverian standard, or you and your vessels out from the indirect carryyou and your vessels out from the indirect carrying. Can Prussia resist? Assuredly not; for a policy of this kind would prove a death-stroke to her navigation, which she cherishes so highly. Consequently, America act only extends the consumption of her leading staples, but clears the various impediments of the highways, obtaining a free transit to the frontiers of Austria, France, and Switzenberg the state of Austria, France,

RE-INSTITUTION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It is known by our readers generally that the British Government, acting under the influence of the West India interest, has been in the habit. for many years past, of importing laborers into the islands, under certain restrictions and regulations. The reason assigned was, the alleged deficiency of labor, consequent upon emancipation. Most strenuously has this policy been opposed by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, because these schemes of colonial mmigration were "based on the grossest injustice to the emancipated classes, inhuman in relation to the immigrants, and injurious and immoral in their bearing on the whole population." The committee has contended, on good ground, that the demand for foreign labor was factitious, not real. The employers, or planters, were unwilling to give fair wages, and too thriftless to manage their estates wisely. By securing an excess of labor they could dictate the price, and thus hold the peasantry at their mercy.

The supply of foreign labor has heretof drawn from the East Indies, from Sierra Leone, and captured slavers. But the Hill Coolie immigration is turning out a failure. It is too costly. The liberated negroes of Sierra Leone can scarcely be persuaded to emigrate, and the slaves recovered from captured slavers are not enough to supply the demands of the planters. The result is, the opening of a new source of supply on the western coast of Africa. The Government has resolved to provide a steamer belonging to the royal navy to proceed from Sierra Leone to the Kroe coast, and thence alternately to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad, with such emigrants as may be procurable. The steamer is reputed to be of 1,059 tons burden, 280 horse ower, and manned by 80 seamen. The extreme number of passengers she can carry is estimated at 316, and the number of voyages to be made annually is six. Should the experiment prove successful, it will doubtless be extended to the other

It is said that the Kroomen are free, and it is proposed, of course, that the immigration shall be voluntary. But the anti-slavery committee points out such features in it as show that it will prove to be in fact only a modified slave trade. In an new project contemplates stringent laws, compelling immigrants, whether Coolies or Africans, to engage in agricultural labor only, under the penalty of a poll tax of 5s. a month, payable in advance, from month to month, to the Government and subjecting them, conditionally, to vexatious stamp duties, and a heavy demand for passports without which they will not be permitted, under any pretence whatever, to leave the colonies into which they have been imported for the space of five years. All fines that may be incurred for non-payment of tax or stamp duty, or which may be levied upon the immigrants for the benefit of their employers, if not duly paid, will expose them to imprisonment, with hard labor, at the rate of one day for every sixpence of such fines.

Such laws are abominable. They certainly look as if intended to prepare the way for the reduction of the laborer to a state of real slavery. What is more, they are retrospective in opera tion, including all immigrants from Africa or India whose period of residence has not reached five years at the time of its enactment. When we recollect the abject ignorance and partial imbecility of these poor strangers, it is obvious at

the planters. With respect to the emancipated laborers, says the committee, they are to be brought under a complicated system of implied contracts. It will be impossible for any of them to work upon a plantation without finding himself bound to serve for

a month, terminable only by a fortnight's notice. Ultimately, too, the entire expenses of these schemes of immigration are borne by the colonies, the emancipated classes being the chief parties taxed for that purpose-taxed to pay for the importation of foreign labor, to chcapen their own labor, and secure to the employers despotic control over all the laborers!

In none of these schemes of immigration is pro vision made for the introduction of an equal num ber of females, "although the disparity already existing among the immigrants is perfectly fright ful." It is easy to imagine the horrible depravity which must follow such a state of things. The imported laborers are mere pagans, godless, stupid, and immoral. What must be the influence exerted by them over the masses of laborers recently emancipated from the degradation of slavery? The British Government seems to have not the slightest thought of their welfare. Its one

The Kroomen to be imported are said to be

gerous in its character and consequences, from its taking the character of a free immigration from Africa, and from its having the direct sanction of

The policy of the British Government in matter is short-sighted, disgraceful, and dangerous. We rejoice that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Committee has appealed to the Brit ish people; but no effectual safeguard against the tyranny of the West India interest, and the ness of the Home Government, will be provided till the emancipated laborers in the colonies acquire the political ascendency. When they can legislate for themselves, they will be

NOMINATING CONVENTION.

The Liberty papers generally, so far as they have spoken, are in favor of having the National lominating Convention held in the spring 1848. The following papers have expressed their pinions in favor of that time: the Albany Pariot, Liberty Press, Herkimer Freeman, Bangor Gucette, Green Mountain Freeman, Cleveland American Mercer Luminary, Cincinnati Herald, and Nationa Era. The Emancipator, Liberty Standard, Essex Transcript, and Washington Patriot, are in favor of holding the convention the ensuing fall. A corespondent of the former paper, writing from New Hampshire, goes for next spring. There can be no doubt, we think, that the judgment of a large majority of Liberty men is decided in favor of next spring, as the proper time for the convention. The Washington Patriot admits this to be the fact, and yields to the majority. The Cincinnati Herald says:

"We repeat, therefore, that there are no good reasons for a hasty nomination of a Liberty can-lidate for President. On the contrary, we believe there are sufficient reasons for postponing it, at least until it is definitely ascertained what is to be the course of the Whig and Democratic parties. With regard to this, everything as yet ent horoscope of the political heavens, what conjunctions or oppositions may arise. Everything awaits the tide of events.

"Mr. Calhoun and his friends are drawn off, ready to give the weight of their preponderating influence to that party that will go furthest in its devotion to the slave power. If that should be the Whig party, of which there are now strong indications, who knows to what extremity of antislavery action the Democracy of the free States may be driven by his defection? Let us sup pose, however, the most probable case—that the Whig and Democratic parties, each striving, as they have heretofore striven, to outbid each other or the slaveholding vote, should, as they mos likely will, select as their candidates men utterly inacceptable to the honest anti-slavery sentime of the country. Is it at all unlikely that by this neans that sentiment, now represented in these parties, will be driven out? And is it irrationa that contingency to count upon their co-opera tion with the Liberty party, in the great work of confining the curse of human slavery to its con-stitutional limits? And such a prospect ought to modify our own action in the nomination of our modify our own action in the nomination of our candidates. If there is a probability of such esirable aid, their reasonable preferences ought to be consulted with our own, in the selection very sentiment of the country might unite with out any compromise of principle. That such a state of things will be presented for the consideration of the Liberty party, everything now

"For this reason, and the absence of all others to the contrary, we hope that the question of an fully in the suggestion of the editor of the Na nal Era, the opinion also of some other of the Liberty papers, that a convention should not be lier than May, 1848."

seems to foreshadow.

On the other hand, the Liberty Standard (Me.) may take place before the election of 1848. True; and that is a strong reason why we should be in a position to secure the benefits which may be

derived from events that may occur. In this State we think we have derived much benefit from early nominations, and we think the same reasons are good for national offices. Let us make an exstronger, more active, more influential upon the try-we shall have time to make our dates known properly, which for us is not easily done. We are very confident that next Octobe will be quite late enough for this object. St we but speak what we think, and others should do the same; then, let the general voice prevail

and we cheerfully acquiesce in either decision.

"We think the sooner we present ourselves b fore the country in this most important respect the deeper the impression that will be made, and the less liable we shall be either to division, or to drawn away from any of our vital is their reliable representatives, by any events that and such events made most effectually tributary to the great

We would again suggest, what we hinted at last week-that if the Convention be held the expended before the arrival of the time for canvassing; whereas, if it be held in the spring, we shall have the benefit of the enthusiasm awakened by the meeting, all through the canvass.

CRIMES.

Our exchanges during last week have brought accounts of some peculiarly horrible murders On a Friday afternoon or evening, Mrs. Steuart. wife of A. Steuart, living about 12 miles from Wilmington, Ohio, was murdered by her husband. in a most shocking manner. They had been the habit of hard drinking, and quarreling when drunk. They were both drunk on Friday. She was literally beaten into a jelly, from head to foot. and her skull broken in three different places The murderer was arrested.

A deliberate murder, under peculiar circum stances, was lately committed in Barren county, Kentucky. A young man, named Musgrove, eloped with a daughter of Burwell Lawless, of Barren county, and married her. On their re turn, they were met by the father, who had started in pursuit of them, by whom the legality of once that they are placed entirely at the mercy of their marriage was questioned. The daughter returned with her father; the young man went back, to obtain the evidence of the marriage. Having done so, he returned to Georgia, and, in company with a friend, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lawless, whom he found standing in the yard, with his son-one with a rifle, the other with a double-barreled shot-gun. Lawless immediately fired both barrels at Musgrove, but, missing him, seized the rifle, and put a bullet into him, so that he died in a few minutes. He then gave himself up, and, judging from the usual course of justice in Kentucky, that will be an end of it. The Pittsburg Post contains the particulars of the suicide of Frederick Reidel, under sentence of death in the jail of that place:

"In the back part of the cell, Reidel was foun anging by the neck, bespattered with blood. On is left arm were discovered two wounds—one bout four inches above the elbow, and the other n the elbow, in front. The wounds appeared as f they had been produced by some rough instrument, probably a piece of glass, as the window above was broken, and no weapon of any kind could be found in the cell. As death did not enne from the bleeding as speedily as he wished, e then tore a strip off the blanket, about six aches in width. This he twisted and doubled well, making a strong rope, about five feet long. He then put the rope around his neck, and fast-ened it to the water-pipe, which comes through the wall some three or four feet above the floor. In this position he was found by the jury, quite

What a demon is man when abandoned of God! A NEW PARTY. A call, occupying six of the large columns of

the Albany Patriot, and signed by William Goodell, James C. Jackson, and forty-six other persons, is published in that paper, for "a national convention, to be held at Macedon Lock, Wayne ounty, New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States," on the basis of a declaration of principles, consisting of nineteen articles, which contain, among other things, an affirmation of the unconstitutionality of slavery, and the right and duty of the Federal Government to abolish it in the States; a denunciation of the whole tariff sysem, and an assertion of the duty of abolishing the custom-house, as the great support of chattel slavery; a denunciation of every kind of monopoly and class legislation; a pledge to the doctrines of land limitations, freedom of the public lands, and the inalienability of the homestead; a denial of right to the Government to monopolize the business of mail carrying; a denunciation of all secret ocieties, and of the act of voting for men "dishonest and unjust, or who are enslaved by spiritual r ecclesiastical despotism, or who lend their support to the religious bodies that are the apologists or supporters of despotism, especially in the ex-treme degree of chattel slavery."

The signers of the call review the action of the Liberty party at its national conventions, and deof the Democratic press, or Mr. Ritchie's press, is inviolable! No; when men go back to first is inviolable! No; when men go back to first the shipping interest of the United States? Would reland, will sail from New York on the 15th inst. clare that, by this action, it has been publicly

ry them out; but that "the course of a great maority of Liberty editors has not been shaped in the light of these considerations;" that on its present basis of one-ideaism it cannot be a permanent party, but must be absorbed in the other political they feel compelled, by their own convictions of the correctness of their position.

On this remarkable movement we shall say but

has dissatisfied them, and, accordingly, as free and independent men, they have called a convention of all who agree in opinion with them; not pretending to call a Liberty convention, or to upon their own merits by the male lawgivers novement, but we like to see men acting in fidelity to their own convictions of duty. It will tend to weaken the Liberty party, particularly in New York, by drawing off some of its most active adherents; but the originators of it, we presume have no idea of preventing a national Liberty convention at a suitable time. Their action is upon their own responsibility, and will not affect the course of the Liberty party, unless, indeed, it should be responded to more extensively than we now suppose it will be. In that event, it might end in the disruption and speedy extinction of our present organization. As they will put in nomination candidates representing fully all the principles and policy they have avowed, and committed against any organization formed on the simple principle of antagonism to slavery, they understand clearly enough that the Liberty party. at its national convention, cannot adont their nom inees without abandoning its own position, and merging itself in the new party.

We see no reason for apprehending that it will

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS ABROAD. On our fourth page, we publish a copy of the commercial convention with the King and Chiefs

of Cape Mount, west coast of Africa, providing for the abolition of the slave trade, and making all traffic in slaves punishable. The London correspondent of the National In-

telligencer says, that the General Assembly of Wallachia has adopted a project of a law by which fourteen thousand families and sixty thousand Bohemian slaves, belonging to the State, the clergy, &c., have been emancipated. Only forty thousand slaves now remain in Wallachia, and they belong to private individuals. The slaves emancipated belonged to the State, the church, and the secular clergy.

A correspondent of the Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter remarks:

"Since the Sultan has abolished slavery, and his vassal, Mehemet Ali, has done the same, the principality of the Danube could not remain be

The freed gipsy slaves, it is stated, will have pay a capitation tax of about 10s.—the sum thus raised to be expended in obtaining the freedom of their brethren in slavery in private families. It is hoped that this is the beginning of a movement in the north of Europe which shall result in the final extinction of every form of sla-

There is a strong agitation of the subject in France. Petitions for the immediate and total abolition of slavery have been presented to the Chambers, the number of signatures already reported being 8,000, more than eight hundred of these of Roman Catholic priests and Protestant pastors. Three of the Consuls-General, including that of the Seine, have expressed their wish for the abolition of the system.

A new anti-slavery society has been lately formed in Lyons, and a periodical, styled the 4 Revue Abolitioniste," has been started. The conductors

various documents that can throw light on the subjects of slavery and abolition, in order that they may accelerate its peaceful and legal aboli tion. They wish to open the eyes of their countrymen to the social condition, the manners, and progress, as well as to the material and moral wants of the French colonies. They desire to show that all colonization founded on the selfish nterests of any body of men, is imperfect and anti-Christian; to reply, by the production of facts, to the erroneous opinions which have been pro-mulgated relative to emancipation in the British colonies; and, if possible, to win the concurrence of the planters themselves to a measure which has now become inevitable, and by which they will either gain or lose, according to the spirit in which they receive and aid it."

The whole Eastern World is moving onwards upon this great question. Shall this young and gigantic Republic of the West stand alone in its lavery propagandism?

DISCRIMINATING JUSTICE.

The Vera Cruz Eagle, of the 18th April, conins the following item:

"EXECUTION .- The execution of the colored an, Kirk, a citizen of the United States, convicted of committing a rape upon the person of a Mexican woman, and theft, took place on Saturday evening last. A large concourse of people were present, to witness the first execution under an authority which has ever taken place since our occupation of this country. It will, no doubt, prove a salutary lesson to many, who would lestroy the safeties guarantied to good citizens, were not such punishments sometimes inflicted." "The first execution under American authori-

y!" Now, turn to the fourth page of the Era, and read the account of a bloody massacre of Mexcans, copied from the St. Louis Republican. Not one of the murderers was ever brought to an account. A few days since, a paragraph was going the rounds of the papers, relating the deliberate assassination, in cold blood, of a Mexican captive, by the brother of a man whom the Mexican and killed in battle. The murderer was at large in Matamoros, and nobody thought of arresting him. Would the perpetrator of the crime at Vera Cruz have suffered the punishment of death, had he been a white man? And yet, can there be any justice which is not even-handed? We rejoice that Gen. Scott has devised stringent measures for the punishment of aggressions upon the Mexicans. We hope they may be rigidly enforced It is the dictate, at once, of justice, mercy, and policy. But let the soldier, as well as trader, be held to a strict account. Let the law visit its penalties equally upon black and white. The following from the Eagle looks as if this were to be the case

From the Eagle of the 10th instant. "MILITARY COMMISSION.—Besides that of rape, two other cases have been adjudged before the military commission. They were for theft, com-mitted by two privates of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. They were sentenced each to one month's imprisonment in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua, and a fine of one month's

"One of those abominable scenes, which we are "One of those abominable scenes, which we are happy to say but seldom annoy the public morals of 'happy England,' took place in Barton Marketplace, on Wednesday week. A man, named George Wray, of Barrow, offered his wife for public sale, and the purchaser's name was William Harwood. It is scarcely necessary to say that both parties came from the same place. A shilling was the price for which the lady was knocked down."

It is marvellous that the English law still per mits an act so atrocious; but it presumes (and in so doing is exceedingly presumptuous) that woman's surest safeguard is to be found in the tender

"We may look very loftily about us," says Douglass Jerrold, "and talk in alto of our advanced civilization, and of the dignity of human nature, as exhibited throughout the new Hesperides, (the British Islands,) nevertheless, we take especial care to retain woman as little other than a living chattel—a piece of human furniture—a thing of bondage, though of silk attire. Men make laws, and, with a fine, calculating magnaminity, always give themselves the very best advantage of their own handiwork. Woman is man's goods, says ancient wisdom; but woman is man's goods, says the arithmetic of law."

Man, though born of woman, has shown very little respect to the source of his life. Much of

not have been worse, had the law makers, like the founders of Rome, been suckled by wolves. Still, there is progress even in this respect. The sayage "uses up" the woman herself as property, the civilized man only "uses up" her property. Being organizations. In view of these considerations, in want of capital for adventure, he seeks out a wo man of wealth, loves her with an exceeding great truth and duty, to take this step of calling a con- devotion, marries her, and then, by the aid of law vention, to which they invite not only the mem- plunders all her property. But our laws are a bers of the Liberty party, but all who perceive little better than those of ancient times. Her testimony in courts of justice was once inadmissi ble, just as is the case with colored people in some little. The persons engaged in it are frank and of the States. Females, whether single or marabove-board. The conduct of the Liberty party | ried, were not receivable to prove villenage against men. This was said to be "pour leur fraylte," and because a man "est pluis digne person que une

feme!" This is the modest judgment pronounced speak for the Liberty party. We regret the They deemed themselves more worthy than wo. men! These very worthy personages are not without their descendants. "Antiently, in Scotland, the testimony of wo-men was not admitted in any case. Ane woman may not pass upon assize or be witness, nather i ony instrument or contract, nor git for preiving of ane person's age. Nevertheless, gif thair he ony contraverses tuiching the age of ony person,

the mother or the nurice may be ressavit as wit nessis for preiving thairof." Commentators would make us believe that this exclusion grew out of a great tenderness for the

nodesty of women. Sir George Mackenzie says : "Women regulariter are not witnesses, neither in civil nor criminal cases with us, nor should they make as much faith with us, in criminalibus. The reason why women are excluded from witnessing, must be, either that they are subject to too much compassion, and so ought not to be more received in criminal cases than in any civil cases; or else the law was unwilling to trouble them, and hought it might learn them too much confide and make them subject to too much familiarity with men and strangers, if they were necessitated to vague up and down at all courts, upon all oc-

All such laws originated in the assumption that woman, like a child, was in need of a perpetual guardian. They show something of the same tenler jealousy over her that the Grand Turk does ver his harem.

We are always reminded of these absurd disriminations, when we see a newspsper setting apart a column or two under the head, "LADIES DEPARTMENT." All the rest of the paper contains the sensible articles, the discussions, the news, intended, of course, for the masculine gender. The particular title of this department admonishes the woman that here is her peculiar entertainment. And such entertainment for an intelligent being! Solemn admonitions how to stay at home, and mend her children's breeches; or how best to live to the glory and satisfaction of

her husband! Christianity does not so confine the sphere of woman. Christ had his intimate friends among women; and woman was the first chosen messenger to proclaim the tidings of his resurrection. n the light of Christianity, her true nature is evealed, and she stands confessed, the equal and nelpmeet, not slave, of man.

SATURDAY VISITER-NATIONAL ERA.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter is discontinu ed, and its subscription list united with that of the National Era. It is stated that on the issue of the fifth number of the Era it had a circula-tion of five thousand copies, and that it had increased to twelve thousand before the arrangement with the Visiter was made, which will p bly double it. I have all along desired that the Era might be well supported, and I have never doubted but that it would be; but there is no need that in this case the old proverb should be veri-fied, that "the big fish eat up the little ones;" till, it is very probable it will be so .- Anti-Sla

pery Chronicle, Ia. Our kind friends seem determined, in spite of all we can say, to regard the Era as "a big fish," but we assure them, once more, that it is not yet quite a whale. Its circulation is respectable, but by no means commensurate with its necessities such a place as Washington. It needs the most active exertion on the part of its friends to sustain it; and, after they have gone to the very extent of their power, even then we shall congratulate the proprietors, should they escape loss. We have hitherto abstained from any call upon our patrons to aid in extending the circulation of the Era, not because the effort was not indispensable, but lest we might be thought willing to subtract anything from the support of other Liberty papers May we not, therefore, ask our friends to desist from giving currency to these highly exaggerated

reports of the prosperity of the paper? GENERAL SCOTT AT CHURCH. A letter written at Vera Cruz chronicles the

following interesting incident: " Easter Sunday .- On Sunday morning last, we entered the church on the Plaza, and were grat fied to see so full an attendance of our officers and men. In rather an obscure place, on the left hand side of the aisle, sat Gen. Scott and a number of his friends. The General appeared devout and pious, and not like the many of us who go to such places to pass an idle hour. The entrance of the General, we are told, created no little astonish ment among the natives, and he was readily known

So the old Romans used to pay great respect to the religions of the nations they conquered, and imported any number of strange gods for their own

The letter writer continues: "The scene in the church on Easter Sunday

of the Americans."

was indeed one of interest and solemnity. Man who the week before were sending death shots a each other, now standing and kneeling together communed with the same God. We noticed that much deference was paid to our General, and that he was the first one to whom a long lighted candle was handed. He received it solemnly, and held it for a time lighted in his hands." Lighting matches one week, and, by the aid of

Christian bomb-shells, despatching some thousand

souls to another world; the next week, lighting

candles, and saying mass, we suppose, for the spirits he had disembodied! What sort of a God do "Both the New York Liberty papers, then, are in favor of a spring convention in 1848."
So says the *National Eva*, after observing that the Liberty Press and the Albany Patriot were

in favor of deferring a Liberty nomination for the Presidency to another year.

"Both the New York Liberty papers." Well that is complimentary! The Perry Citizen and the Syracuse Intelligencer are defunct, and the Cortlandville paper and our own sheet are so small. we suppose, as to be unworthy of notice. Well we can't help it, brother Clizbe! Our papers small and unimportant as they are, have cost us some labor, trials, and even money, to sustain them. When we get to the Federal capital, and

can raise ten or twelve thousand advance-pay sub-scribers, perhaps we shall enlarge; who knows? We will only add, that the Freeman has been regularly sent to the editor of the Era for the last wo years or more.—Herkimer Freeman. When the paragraph containing the supposed slight was penned, we had not noticed any expres sion of opinion in the other New York Liberty papers. That was the sole reason why no reference was made to them. We had quoted the sentiments of the Patriot and Liberty Press, and, on summing up, naturally used the language we did-Both the New York Liberty papers," &c .- that

sent in exchange, and we should be sorry to par with it. By a long and harassing experience we know what it is to keep up an anti-slavery ournal, so that we can fully sympathize in the labors and trials of our friend of the Herkimer

It is true that the Freeman has been regular!

is, the two that have spoken.

Shall we remind him that every heart knows its wn sorrows—every press its own travail?

THE RIGHT STANDARD .- The late Lord Sidnouth, distinguished so long as a statesman, and who died at the age of 87, was in the habit of repeating a sentiment which it would do well for all public men to remember. "I have always fought," said he, "under the standard of hope, and shall never desert it."

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER READERS .-- A wise man once said, "It is a very important part of

The orators and newspapers of the Northern section of the Whig party, in the political campaign of 1844, urged the friends of Liberty to oin in the support of Henry Clay, a slaveholder, on the ground that, as James K. Polk was also a slaveholder, and the election of one or the other inevitable, a vote for the former might be considered as the best choice between two evils. Many of them gave their readers and hearers to understand that their support of Henry Clay at that election was an exception to an established principle; and that, from thenceforth, they should never again vote for a slaveholding Presidential candidate. The Whig party was an anti-slavery party. Slavery had usurped the powers of the General Government; it had disgraced our country in the eyes of the world; it had injured the interests of the North; the Democratic party was in alliance with it; and the only hope of its overthrow was in the triumph of the Whigs.

This was in 1844. What do we see in 1847? At an awful expense of blood and treasure, our armies are conquering Mexico for the purpose of cutting up the territory of that free republic into slave States. Who gave the President power and money to do this? All but sixteen of the Whig delegation in the House of Representatives gave their votes in favor of the war. And at this moment the newspapers and orators of the Whig party are bestowing the most extravagant praises upon the successful chief of our armies-a man who is known only as a slaveholder and a victorious soldier in the war for the extension of slavery. He-the slaveholder and the missionary of Slavery's Propaganda in Mexico-is the man whom the anti-slavery Whigs of 1844 delight to honor in 1847. All their old pledges are forgotten. In the midst of a bloody war, waged against a republic which has had the consistency to abolish that slavery which our own is cherishing, with the prospect before us of an immense acquisition of territory, out of which slave States will be formed, unless it is in the outset solemnly consecrated to freedom; at a time, in short, when the great question, whether Liberty or Slavery shall rule the destinies of the New World, is in process of decision, the managers of the Whig party see nothing better to be done than to place a Exceptions there doubtless are to this state-

ment of the actual position of the Whigs. There are a few men in Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York, who, for the present at least, remain unaffected by the general madness which has seized upon the party. If, judging from past observation, we should now predict that they, too, would at length not only cease to oppose the cherished purpose of their political associates, but consent to act as decoys to entice anti-slavery voters into the support of a slaveholder for "this once," they would doubtless retort with the honest indignation of Hazael: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" Yet we candidly confess that we have little confidence in their ability to resist the current of their party, which is setting strongly South. They must leave it, and plant their feet firmly on the rock of Liberty, or be borne onward with it.

In the present state of things, the duty of the Liberty party is clear. As in 1840, and as in 1844, that party must maintain its independent position. Nothing can be expected from the old parties permanently favorable to freedom, with their present organization. Honest men, who are disgusted with the course of those parties on the uestion of slavery, and who are prepared for any lecided action, will not hesitate to unite with us. Independent Whigs and Democrats, if they really love the rights of man more than their old parties, will rally around our standard. The day of compromises has gone by. No half-way measures, no temporizing policy, will now be tolerated by the Slave Power, and Liberty must be equally true her princ

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The corner-stone of this institution was laid with due ceremony, last Saturday. The place selected for the edifice is an elevated piece of ground, on the Mall, south of Pennsylvania avenue, and equi-distant from the Capitol and President's House.

A grand procession, composed of the Regents of the Institution, the Mayor and Corporation, the President and the Heads of Departments, Diplomatic Functionaries, the Military, Odd Fellows and Free Masons, proceeded, with symbols borne aloft, banners waving, and bands making sweet music, to the ground, where the stone was aid with Masonic honors. Free Masons from Baltimore were present in the procession; and also the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, whose measured steps and full regalia attracted great

"An elegant copy of the Holy Bible, presented by Reverend Charles A. Davis, on behalf of the Bible Society of Washington; a stereotype page of Bancroft's History of the United States; Con stitution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; an impression of its seal in metal; a copy of its proceedings for 1846; a silver plate inscribed with the names of the officers of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the District; various coins of the United States; the newspapers of the day; the Constitution of the United States; evidences of the grant and origin of the Smithsonian Institution; and a plate with an inscription reciting the name, nature, and officers of the institution." Mr. Dallas then delivered a brief, pertinent

address, a national salute was fired, and the ceremonies of the day were closed by a benediction. VIRGINIA ELECTION. Unexpectedly, the election in Virginia has resulted in a great gain to the Whigs. The Admin-

plete triumph, so that its disappointment must be extreme. In 1844, the Whigs had four members of Congress; last year, but one. The following table of members elect shows how the case stands this year : Thomas S. Flournoy, Archibald Atkinson, William L. Goggin, George C. Dromgool John M. Botts, Thomas S. Bocock,

istration had confidently calculated upon a com-

John S. Pendleton Thomas H. Bayly, R. T. L. Beale, William B. Preston, James McDowell, Andrew S. Fulton. William G. Brown. Whig gain-5.

The Kanawha district is yet to be heard from The Whigs calculate largely upon success there. In the State Legislature, the Whigs have gained eighteen, and lost seven-net gain, eleven. When the strong Democratic attachments of this State are considered, it must be apparent that the antiwar feeling is very prevalent, for nothing but this could have driven her from her Democratic moor-

AMERICAN AID TO IRELAND ACKNOW-

The Union publishes the following note fr Lord Palmerston, presenting the thanks of the British Government and Nation to the People of the United States, for their liberal contributions in aid of the suffering people of Ireland:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 31, 1847.
Sir: I have received your despatch No. 8, of
the 12th ult., stating that measures have been
taken for the purpose of raising a subscription
in the United States for the relief of the destitute

rish poor.
And I have to instruct you to take every opp And I have to instruct you to take every opportunity of saying how grateful her Majesty's Government and the British nation at large, feel for this kind and honorable manifestation of sympathy by the citizens of the United States for the sufferings of the Irish people. It might indeed have been expected, that a generous and high-minded nation would deeply commiserate the sufferings which an awful visitation of Providence has inflicted upon so large a population, descended from the same ancestors as themselves. But the active and energetic assistance which the people of the United States are thus affording to the poor Irish, while it reflects the highest honor upon our transatlantic brethren, must tend to draw closer, and to render stronger and more lasting, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem,

which her Majesty's Government trusts will long continue to exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family—separated, indeed, from each other by geographical position, but united together by common interests, to which every succeeding year must add increasing ex-

To the Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, &c.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Sarah Sands arrived at New York last hursday morning, after a boisterous passage of wenty-three days from Liverpool. Her advices are two days later than those by the Cambria. The news is not of much importance. There no change in breadstuffs or cotton. Prospects of trade are favorable

"DISGRACEFUL PERSECUTION.—Under this head the Liverpool Mercury states that Mr. Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave, was denied the privilege of ileges of a gentleman in his passage home in the Cambria. Mr. Douglass engaged his passage of the agent agent in London. He first inquired for the agent agent in London. He first inquired for a second-class passage, but was told that no such distinction was recognised by the company. He then asked if his color would prove any barrier to his enjoying all the rights and privileges of the other passengers; and being assured that it would not, he paid the usual price for berth No. 72. On reaching Liverpool, however, he found that his berth had been given to another, and was told that the agent in London had acted without authority in selling the ticket. The Liverpool agent would not allow Mr. D. to go on board the Cambria unless he would agree to take his meals Cambria unless he would agree to take his meals alone, and not to mix with the saloon passengers. Having made all his arrangements to return home, and his luggage being on board, Mr. D. had to submit to these discrepations conditions. submit to these disgraceful conditions, though he had paid the full price. The Mercury speaks of the conduct of the agents in terms of great sever-

Mr. Douglass is now in Boston. Mr. George Thompson, President of the Anti-Slavery League, the association in England reently organized under the auspices of Mr. Garrison, has been bound over for trial, on a charge

of assaulting one William Wardell in an omni-More than thirty thousand negroes in Africa

and the West Indies have subscribed towards the statue of their benefactor, Sir F. Buxton. The landlords of Ireland, weary of calling upon Supiter, have begun to set their own shoulders to the wheel.

The Crown Solicitor of Cork says, that the anxiety of the prisoners at the assizes was, that they should not be acquitted, but found guilty The jails of the country are crowded with offend ers created by the famine. Hundreds of comfortable-looking farmers were

arriving at Cork, with a view to emigrate to Amer-The roads are thronged with emigrants from all quarters. Nothing of importance from France.

A new ministry is established in Spain, which eems to command more of the public confidence. M, Pacheco, a Liberal, is at its head. This is deemed a blow at the Louis Philippe interest, and a gain to the English.

Austrian interference to put down Liberalism in Italy, is greatly apprehended. It is feared the Pope will not be able to resist it, especially as it is connived at by Guizot. "His Holiness," continues to enjoy a vast popularity.

Sidney papers, of the 12th December last, contain the results of the census of New South Wales for 1846, as follows: Population, males, 114,769; females; 74,840; total, 189,609. This disparity between the sexes cannot be very conducive to

The Royal Court of Amiens decided lately that the Evangelical Baptist Society is beyond the pale of the religions authorized by law in France, and, consequently, an illicit association. Emigration from Germany to the United States is active.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. Monday, April 5 - The reported arrivals of

tracted buyers from various quarters, and rather an extensive business has been done in wheat and

the interior millers have taken largely of barreled flour at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per 196 pounds for Western Canal, which is an improvement of 1s. per barrel within the week. Wheat has also moved more more freely, but without amendment in price; indeed, for both wheat and flour, holders have liberally met the demand liberally met the demand.

Several Irish orders and buyers of Indian corn having appeared, there has been a reaction on Tuesday's quotation of 3s. to 5s. per quarter; good American corn is now firnly held at 52s. per 480

American corn is now firnly held at 52s. per 480 pounds. In the other articles of the trade, very little has been transacted, and oats, barley, beans, and peas, remain without alteration in value.

Wheat, English, white, 11s. a 11s. 3d.; red, 10s. a 10s. 6d.; Irish, new, 10s. 3d. a 10s. 6d.; old, 9s. 6d. a 10s., per 70 pounds. Oats, English and Scotch, 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d. per 45 pounds. Barley, English, foreign malting, 54s. a 56s. per imperial quarter. Rye, 50s. a 56s. per imperial quarter. Beans, English, new, 58s. a 60s. per imperial quarter. Peas, English, enw, 68s. a 70s. per imperial quarter. Flour, English, 60s. a 62s.; Irish, 56s. a 60s., per 280 pounds. United States and Canada, 37s. a 38s., per 196 pounds. Oatmeal, English, Scotch, and Welch, 50s. a 51s.; Irish, new, 50s. a 51s.; do., old, 48s. a 50s., per 240 new, 50s. a 51s.; do., old, 48s. a 50s., per 240 pounds. Indian corn, 50s. a 53s. per 480 pounds.

Liverpool Cotton Markett.

Monday, April 5.—There is no change in the temper of the market to-day. Sales about 3,500 bales, all to the trade, and without any farther depression since the close of last week.

April 5.—The sales since Friday amount to 7,000 bags, of which 3,560 are sold to-day. The market is steady at the rates of last week. Arrived, since Friday, six vessels from the United States, two from Brazil, and one from Bombay.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Thursday, April 5.—Our market for butter during the past week has been steady, and, owing to the severity of the weather, there has been a very good demand at the above quotations, but we cannot note any advance. For the middling and inferior qualities there is little or no inquiry. The prices of beef, pork, hams, and lard, are unaltered, but there is a steady demand for these articles, without any change in prices.

London Tallow Market.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET.

Both on the spot and for forward delivery very little business is doing in tallow, at the depression noticed in our last report. The stock is now small, but quite adequate to meet the wants of the candle makers, arising from the increased supply of home-make, which is selling at 49s. 9d. to 50s. 3d.

PRICE OF BUTTER, BEEF, &C.

Monday, April 5.—The market during the week has been firm, and a large quantity of fine butter has been sold to consumers at the prices quoted, owing to the severity of the weather, but no advance could be obtained; there is very little doing in the middle and inferior qualities. Beef, pork, hams, and lard, are in good demand, at the prices noted. Beef, prime mess, American, 90s. 6d. a 97s. 6d. per tierce. Beef, prime mess, Irish, 95s. a 102s. 6d. per tierce. Pork, prime mess, Irish, 95s. a 102s. 6d. a 77s. 6d. a 82s. 6d. per barrel. Pork, prime mess, Irish, 77s. 6d. a 82s. 6d. per barrel. Bacon, long middles, 60s. a 66s. per cwt. Bacon, short middles, 66s. a PRICE OF BUTTER, BEEF, &c.

60s. a 66s. per cwt. Bacon, short middles, 66s. a 60s. per cwt.

About 300 tons of potatoes have arrived at London from Holland in the past week, but from our own coasts the receipts have been trifling. The trade is still very dull at the annexed quotations: York Regents, 200s. to 220s.; ditto reds, 200s. to 220s.; ditto Shaws, 200s. to 220s.; Dutch whites, 160s. to 170s.; Lincoln and Cambridgeshire Regents, 170s. to 200s.; ditto kidneys, 160s. to 170s. per ton.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

General Taylor was at Monterey on the 5th ult. The army remained at its old position under Gen. Wool. The former is pushing up supplies, with a view to a rapid march on San Luis Potosi. The volunteers, whose terms of service are expiring, are returning to the mouth of the Rio

Grande. Scarcely any re-enlist. The Union says: Grande. Scarcely any re-enlist. The Union says:

"The last letter from Gen. Taylor, of the 28th March, reports that our communications with the rear are measurably secure, no interruption having taken place since that reported on the 20th ult. A train arrived on the 24th, under escort of the 1st Indiana regiment, and another was daily expected. It is understood that the regular cavalry of Urrea had retired from that quarter across the mountains; a natural result of the retreat of the main army towards San Luis and of our precautions to secure the trains. All was quiet at Saltillo. The troops in good health and the wounded rapidly recovering. The inhabitants, both at Saltillo and Monterey, were generally returning to their homes, and, in the country, are engaged in planting their crops."

LATE FROM NEW GRANADA.

We learn by the New York Tribune that a law has been passed in New Granada, prohibiting the exportation or importation of slaves. The fol-

"EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY .- El Dia of January 24th contains a communication on this subject The writer says that slavery is as injurious to the proprietors of slaves as it is to society, so that an immense amount of wealth will disappear from New Granada if the present slow and destructive plan for its abolition is continued. The emanci-pation of the children, leaving the parents in slavery, is said to work the most injurious effects; and it is necessary to make them all free or all slaves. The parents can only entertain hatred against society, where it denies to them what it bestows upon their children. The liberty of all, the writer goes on, is a thing which the Legislature may hasten, but cannot delay. He proposes that all should be made free simultaneously, or the 1st of January, 1850, and that the Govern-ment shall pay their proprietors five per cent. annual interest on their value. After that time, it shall not be possible for any person to be held as a slave in the territory of New Granada."

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The anxieties of the public are gathering about the American army advancing from Vera Cruz. The Baltimore Sun, with its pre-eminent enterprise, obtained news on the 30th, by overland express, from New Orleans on the 24th, the steamer Mississippi having arrived at that place on the evening of the 22d, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 14th. The intelligence brought is more exciting than certain. The following letter from Mr. Kendall contains the substance of it: From the New Orleans Picayune.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14, 1847. "I arrived in this camp at 11 o'clock last night; the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sand. The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

"The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs, to the effect

that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoissances made by Capt. Hardie and other fficers of dragoons.
"Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson has been severely

but not mortally wounded, while examining Santa Anna's works, which appear to be a succession of breastworks on the eminences in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Everything would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold

"A dragoon, who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the roadside, just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody, and at the same time bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men, within the last three days, on the road. Gen. Scott stopped last night nine miles from

this; to-night he will reach Gen. Twiggs's posi-tion. If Santa Anna is as strong as he is represented, he probably will not be attacked for two "I write in great haste. "G. W. K."

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Promunciamento at Jalapa in favor of the United States.—The New York Sun has received a letter from its correspondent, confirming the rumor at Vera Cruz, which we published yesterday, of a we give the letter below:

"I write at the last minute, to say that the State of Jalapa has declared, and will maintain, a seperate independence. It now remains to be seen whether the United States will have the common sense to make good use of the occasion. Your paper was informed of this intention, on the part of he States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaca, and a part f Mexico itself, to break the yoke of their military despotism, and make a separate peace as soon as the capture of Vera Cruz should warrant the action. If the soldier's policy of absolute conquest does not govern the councils of the nation, we must have a peace on the most advantageous terms in three months; for each portion of Mexico has expressed the most ardent desire to escape from the despotism of the army centralized in Mexico, and to obtain it would make large conto give or refuse them liberty and peace. The ports, it is proposed, shall remain two years in the hands of the United States, under certain arrangements, which will be satisfactory to the new Republics, and of immense benefit to our com-merce and manufactures. The Pass of Tehuan-tepec—that is, the narrow isthmus this side of Yucatan—can and should be forever free to Amer-ican trade. This is worth millions to the United States, and up to this moment all the officers of Government have been guilty of a strange omission in neglecting it. Commodore Perry seems to have been the only one alive to its vast importance as a mail route and a short way to California. nia. However, the ends draws near.

THE LAST ARGUMENT.-Whenever our countrymen are pushed to the last extremity for s reason, and can find nothing else, they appeal to destiny. We have taken California and beaten Mexico, because it was our destiny, and it is our destiny to occupy the continent. The latest application of this potent argument is to the case of Gen. Taylor. "We consider," says one of our conscience-Whig editors, "it is the inevitable des tiny of Gen. Taylor to continue the succession of slaveholding Presidents, let who will oppose him." The truth is, we first resolve that a thing shall be, and then coolly assume that destiny, or, to drop the language of Pagans, that God has ordained it

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, seems to have returned home with an immense quantity of loathing bottled up in his inner man. The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle gives a synopsis of his speech to his constituents on his return, from

speech to his constituents on his return, from which we extract the following:

"Judge Butler proceeded to explain the cause which had produced the late schism in the Democratic party, which, as a party, he denounced in the most unmeasured terms, as utterly devoid of political decency, or political honesty, and which, he thanked his God, he had severed himself from forever! He repudiated the very name of Democracy, and said he claimed that of Republican, for himself and his friends. Of the New York Democracy, which he considered the special exponent of that sect as organized under the present Administration, he spoke much in the tone of Coriolanus of the Roman rabble—voice, words, gestures, and looks, all indirabble—voice, words, gestures, and looks, all indicating the most profound disgust—the contempt he entertained for them."

We hope his patrician excellency, Coriolanus s by this time recovered from his "disgust." Doubtless he suffered more from it than the "Roman rabble?

DEATH OF GEN. DROMGOOLE .- Mr. Dromgoole was lying sick with a pleurisy when he was elected. He died last Tuesday week, at his residence in the second Congressional district of Virginia. He was a prominent politician, and a leader of his

DIFFERENT ESTIMATE.-Lord Sidmouth, when age had given him wisdom, remarked, "I used to onsider all the sufferings of war lost in its glory; I now consider all its glory lost in its sufferings."

A GREAT SAYING.—That was a great saying of Seorge III, "Give me the man who judges one human being with severity, and every other with indulgence." The rule is, to judge one human being with indulgence, and every other with se-

"BINDING OF SATAN.—During the past two or three weeks, a number of persons have been going around the streets, on the Surry side of the water— wearing belts like those worn by the fire brigade, on which passages from the Scriptures are paint-ed, carrying with them an ink-horn and long sheets ou, carrying with them an ink-norn and long sheets of paper—soliciting signatures to what they pretend to be a petition to Heaven for the binding of Satan, the Prince of Darkness. So eager are those parties to get the papers signed, that men, women, and children, are stopped, indiscriminately, and requested to sign."—English Paper.

There is one way of binding the Devil, which is in every body's power: Let every one bind his

THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILEOAD, which runs northwardly from Cincinnati, and, when connected with the Lake Erie and Mad River Railroad, will form part of a continuous line through the State, shows lowing paragraph from the same paper is highly a rapid increase of business, as is exhibited by the

follo	ollowing table of receipts:					
Year	8.	January.	Pebruary.	March.	April.	
1844 1845 1846 1847		\$1,336.94 2,713.86 9,795.31 13,684.87	\$1,229,93 2,195.40 7,732.41 16,870.55	\$1,248 79 2,484.03 8,367.35 20,611.14	\$1,330.28 2,530.79 8,846.74	

INCENDIARY .- The Western Christian Advacute ablished at Cincinnati, which was denounced y Abolitionists as all wrong on the slavery question, was, some time last year, presented by a grand jury in Kentucky or Virginia as an incendiary sheet. Its brother in New York, the Christian Advocate and Journal, edited by Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, and opposed to abolitionism, has just met with a similar fate. The following is the present. ment of the grand jury in Accomac county, Vir-

"We, the grand jury, upon our oaths do pre-ent, that the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, a newspaper published in the city of New York, is a paper which is circulated through the ost offices of this county, and advises and is calcu lated and intended to persuade persons of color within this Commonwealth to make insurrection, or rebel, and denies the right of masters to property in their slaves, and inculcates the duty of resistance to such right, contrary to the statute in such case ade and provided. "This presentment is made upon the examin

tion of the paper itself. "LEWIS L. SNEAD, Foreman." Dr. Bond, being somewhat of a lawyer, informs hese gentlemen, that, as he does not publish any such paper, he shall continue to send the Advocate

as usual. He says: "We do not edit or publish 'The New York Christian Advocate and Journal,' and never saw a copy of a paper by that name in our life. But whatever the 'presentment' intended, it cannot be against the Christian Advocate and Journal, but only against 'The New York Christian Advocate and Journal;' and we shall let the editors and publishers of the latter paper look after their own in-terests, and in the mean time continue to send the Christian Advocate and Journal to our sub

The whole proceeding is an odd commentary on the resolutions in support of free discussion noticed by us in another column.

FREE SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN .- The American Freeman says:

"We have not got full returns yet; but one thing is evident, that those who oppose it care so little for it that there will be no hazard to the constitution for the next convention to insert it in full. As far as we have heard, there is a majority in favor of free suffrage. Still, we have not heard from the western counties, where it is supposed there is most opposition to the measure. But we

MR. WEBSTER IN THE SOUTH.-Mr. Webster is creating quite a sensation in the South. A public dinner was given him in Richmond the other day, and a meeting of the citizens of Charleston has been called, to do him the honors of that city. Dr. Dixon, in addressing this meeting, said :

"Mr. Webster is not only one of the favorite ons of New England, but comes to visit us clothed with a celebrity not limited geographically, or by political association. He is known over the civilized world; and wherever the English lan-guage is spoken, his eloquence has informed the minds and thrilled the hearts of thousands. Our minds and thrilled the hearts of thousands. Our respectful homage is in no degree necessary to him, nor can it advance him, either socially or politically, a single step; nor would he suffer politically or socially, if allowed to pass through the midst of us without any public demonstration, meeting in private those personal attentions only to which he is entitled as a stranger and agentle-man, and which Carolinian hospitality refuses to no one bearing these titles. But I am proud to know, sir, that our community could not be sat- tives who owed his election to the disreputab isfied with such a reception of such a man. Universal feelings require that our guest shall be

The entente cordiale between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun seems to be complete.

VOTE IN CONNECTICUT.—The Charter Oak says, the Liberty vote in that State is a little less this year than last: "In 1846, Francis Gillette received a fraction

"In 1846, Francis Gillette received a fraction less than 2,200 votes; at the last election, his vote was 2,094—just six short of 2,100. This shows a diminution of about 100 in the Liberty vote. The cause of this is probably to be found in the amiable credulity of Liberty men. The Whigs, as is their wont, made great anti-slavery pretensions."

No accounting for Tastes.-A little paper, with some ten or a dozen columns, comes to us from Pittsburgh, under the title of Bulletin of the Pacific. A new paper has been started in Ohio, entitled Public Chowder. Then we have a Tempest, (seven by nine;) a Mystery, which is no mystery at all; and the Ramshorn. By the way, the last name is quite significant of the power of the

ISRAEL AND ITS JUDGES .- The Morning Signal of Cincinnati, is profoundly impressed with the fact, that we, Americans, are the chosen people of God. The editor was "struck with the remark of a friend the other day, who, in mentioning the great men of the revolutionary epoch, employed terms drawn from the Jewish annals. Washington was characterized as a Judge of our American Israel." So another Buckeye editor, the other day, was greatly taken with the likeness between Gen. Taylor and David with his sling. How would it do. in our American annals, to call our Presidents, in succession, after the names of the Judges of Israel? Thus, Jefferson might be styled, Joshua; and Madison, Deborah; and Jackson, Gideon; and Polk, Samson. Then we might follow on with the names of the Kings of Israel, and, for lack of variety, settle down at last upon that of Ahab, who lusted after the vineyard of Naboth-

"PRETTY GOOD."-The kindness of Northern nen who go to the South, and become slaveholders, has never been better hit off than by the following from the Southern correspondence of the Greenfield (Mass.) Courier:

Greenfield (Mass.) Courier:

"A gentleman, reclining upon his sofa one warm summer's day, called his waiter to bring him a handkerchief. The order was instantly obeyed. 'Hold it to my nose,' was a further demand. The servant did so. After holding it there a minute or two, the sprawling gentleman sprang to the floor, and put a swift v-toe—5 toes—whether round or square I don't know, which sent him headlong, at the same time remarking, 'You grand rascal, you know what I wanted; why didn't you blow?'"

RAILROAD TO THE OHIO .- The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning publishes the following extract of a letter from a friend in Balti-

more:

"A most important committee left here this morning, for Wheeling, to endeavor to compromise the late law of the State of Virginia, granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through that State. This committee consists of the Hon. Louis McLane, Joseph W. Patterson, Thomas Swann, Samuel Hoffman, T. P. Scott, and James Swann, Esqrs. The community awaits with great anxiety the result of their conference with Wheeling, who has it in her power to make concessions that would enable the company to strike the Ohio at a practicable point."

Coming Our .- Opposition to the mination of General Taylor is openly made by the Lafayette
(Ia.) Whig papers, the Toledo Blade, the Xenia Corchlight, the Ohio State Journal, Ashtabula Sentinel, Painesville Telegraph, Geauga Whig, Warren Chronicle, Ravenna Star, Akron Beacon, Elyria Courier, Cleveland True Democrat, and some other Whig papers in the West. But, they that be for him are far more than those against

DREADFUL CATASTROPHS!—Almost.—An English paper says that, at Wombwell's Menagerie, a short time since, "a fashionably dressed lady, while standing near the den of the 'royal Bengal tiger,' turning suddenly round, was seized behind by the ferocious brute, amidst the shrieks of the belies and the bystanders; he tore off, as he expected, a luxurious meal, but the next moment the poor dupe found that he been nicely taken in—being half suffocated with bran." DREADFUL CATASTROPHE!-ALMOST,-An Eng-

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MY OLD SUBSCRI-

Some time since I informed the subscribers to the Weekly Heraid and Philanthropist, that, to prevent them from being suddenly dropped from the subscription list of the Era, whose terms require strictly pay in advance, I had assumed whose terms require strictly pay in advance, I had assumed the pecuniary responsibility in their case, and would have the paper continued to them for a time long enough for them to bring themselves to the cash system. It must be obvious to them, that there must be a limit to this time, unless they would have me embarrass myself beyond measure. At the expiration, therefore, of the first half volume of the Era, (the 7th of July next.) no paper will be sent to any of the old subscribers of the Weekly Herald and Philanthropist who shall not have paid up to that date. It is desirable that payments be made so as to cover the whole volume, up to next January. This is an indispensable measure, and, as it, will operate. This is an indispensable measure, and, as it will operatupon all equally, no one can object to it.

My old subscribers will permit me to say, that in assuming the responsibility of supplying them with the Era, I have curred obligations which thus far they have not enable me to meet. This statement, I am sure, will be enough for every honorable subscriber.

G. BAILEY, Jun.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Those gentlemen, in different parts of the country, wh gave their subscriptions to Mr. Hobart and Mr. Hudson, and who have not remitted the money to the undersigned, are

ANNIVERSARY MEETING. The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Sla very Society will be held, with Divine permission, at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday, May 11th, at three o'clock P. M., when the Annual Report will be made, ent parts of the country, as the meeting is expected to be on

It is proposed to have a Public Breakfast on Wednesd May 12th; tickets for which, admitting Ladies and Gentle men, can be obtained at the Rooms of the Society, No. ! Spruce street. After the repast, addresses will be ma

The Committee will be greatly obliged to any editors, Anti-Slavery or other, who will call attention to the meeting, no-ticing particularly the time of it, viz: that it is to be in the g particularly the morning.
rnoon, and not in the morning.
LEWIS TAPPAN,

SIMEON S. JOCELYN, ARUHUR TAPPAN, ARNOLD BUFFUM WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Committee of Arrangement

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1847.

THE LICENSE LAW-TEMPERANCE REFORM. As you are aware, my dear friend, the State of New York has shared largely in the excitement attendant on the agitation of the "license law" question. The subject has at length been submitted to the people at the polls, and the returns are now pouring in from all quarters. Thus far. the result is altogether adverse to the wishes of certain of the Temperance men, for, in almost every town, an overwhelming majority has been given in favor of granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors. As this whole business of Temperance reform is one of the very highest importance, and as, in my humble judgment, a great deal of misconception prevails with regard to the many topics which it embraces, I hope I may be excused in

offering a few candid remarks on the subject. For several years past, the cause of Temper ance-one of the most noble which can attrac the energies of man-has fallen into the hands o not exactly the purest and most disinterested guardians. It has, in fact, been made a capita stalking-horse for all sorts of adventurers, from reformed gutter-drunkards, contented with crack ers and cheese, and a hat full of coppers, to ac complished tacticians, who, acting fully up to th spirit of the admirable utilitarian maxim,

"For what's the worth of anything But just so much as it will bring?" wring from "the cause" their thousands and tho sands a year. The prostitution of this sacre work to the service of unprincipled party politic is sufficiently notorious. I could point to mor than one member of the last House of Represent craft with which he managed his Temperan Society influence. Scores of itinerants of all kind selves upon "the cause," and, converting the ag tation of a pure and enlightened real for the be interests of mankind to their "own base uses have gone about the country disgusting all ho orable minds by their mountebank and mercenar exhibitions. The result, as may be readily im gined, has been disastrous in the extreme. Bere in so great a degree of the purity and disinteres edness which originally characterized the Tempe ance agitation, it has become a mockery and r proach. The work has lost those powerful mor influences which formerly spread its peaceful to imphs to every corner of the land.

Again: partly in consequence of the inroad he mercenary itinerants, adventurers, and scheming politicians, and partly owing, in too many cases, their own natural supineness and sloth, almost the whole body of the clergy and great numbers of the profoundly religious friends of the cause, who, some time ago, were so actively engaged in its advocacy and support, have fled from the ranks, not even giving battle to the Philistines. Can any of my readers inform me when he heard a clergyman address a Temperance meeting? Within the sphere of my observation, I have not, for two or three years past, known a case of that kind, always excepting a few laborious and humble preachers of the Methodist persuasion. Like Dr. Potts's labors in behalf of the "Colored Home." the efforts of the clergy in general, in aid of the Temperance cause, have of late been confined to "lifting up the hands" for it. They pray for the cause of Temperance, but they do not work for the Temperance cause. "Weekly prayer meetings," and "Monthly concerts for prayer," and "special meetings for prayer," have been most zealously kept up; but, ah! into what pestiferous regions of poverty, and vice, and "comfortless despair," have ye penetrated? How many asylums for the wretched drunkard have opened their doors in our crowded cities? How many deputations of Christian men and women have these praying churches sent to the wharves of our seaports, to embrace the poor famishing brethren who are fleeing hither in hunger, and thirst, and nakedness? "Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

From these and kindred causes, the progress of Temperance reform was arrested. The great work lagged. And then men wondered, and regretted, and shook their heads; and at last the discovery was made, that legislation should be invoked, and intemperance put down by force of law! A greater mistake could not have been committed. It was very unwise to make this appeal to the people at the polls. Moral reforms are not to be accomplished in this way. I had supposed that this abthe efforts of the clergy in general, in aid of the

very unwise to make this appeal to the people at the polls. Moral reforms are not to be accomplished in this way. I had supposed that this absurdity had been exploded long ago. It is precisely in keeping with the Westminster Assembly recipe for converting the Kingdom of Great Britain to the Protestant faith. But there are certain to the Protestant faith.

cisely in keeping with the Westminster Assembly recipie for converting the Kingdom of Great Britian to the Protestant faith. But there are certain reformers—amongst them the philosophers of the "New York Tribune"—who would surround every man with a perfect network of law in the Decalogue by stringent enactments. They would make the civil magistrate an inquisities; but their fears were groundless, and by surrise this morning the Common was covered who would make the civil magistrate an inquisities; but their fears were groundless, and by surrise this morning the Common was covered who would make the civil magistrate an inquisities; but their fears were groundless, and by surrise this morning the Common was covered who would make the civil magistrate an inquisities; but their fears were groundless, and by surrise this morning the Common was covered who would make the civil magistrate an inquisities; but their fears were groundless, and by surrise this morning the Common was covered who will be suffered to the spring. Children of a larger growth, too, it is made that spring the day and recovered who will be suffered the spring. Children of a larger growth, too, it is made the prevalence of that sprint of Judaism, which after the lapse of eighteen hundred years, still obstinately resists the blessed faith of the meets of the streets, on their way to the variety of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the code of the Friend of Sinners! Any rule of the c

aspect as it ever did. But they are not yet pre-pared to sanction a principle which would prove the fruitful source of social disorder, lying, and fraud; and which is (for what is there new under the sun?) but a relic of that dark though not very distant day of barbarism, when the "blue laws" were enforced, and one of the greatest judges on the English bench hanged a helpless woman and her daughter, nine years old, for raising a storm by wearing their stockings wrong side out!

There is but one way of carrying the Temperance reform, and every other work of human progress, to a successful issue. It is this: Whilst Dr. Potts and his clerical and lay brethren are lifting up their hands" for them, let all whose hearts are animated by that love to God and man, which is the only tessera of genuine discipleship, faithfully imitate the example of the great Reformer of Nazareth, who "went about continully DOING GOOD! ONE OF THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

A school committee recently visited a seminary in Hartford county, Connecticut, in order to test the progress of the pupils. During the visitation, a grammar class was called in to be examined. The text-book was "Pollok's Course of "Will you have a Pollok ?" politely asked the

teacher, addressing the committee-man.
"No, thank you," was the reply.
"What do you think, sir, of the progress of my scholars?" inquired the teacher, after the my scholars?" inquired the teacher, after the class had got through the exercises prescribed.
"I'm very much pleased, indeed, sir," was the

courteous reply.

The teacher soon afterwards dismissed the school; and the committee-man tapping the pedagogue on the shoulder, observed with a pleasant smile—"I would have taken the Pollock, but I

ANOTHER "GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN MEXICO."
The papers contain a long and magnifuquent account of the capture of the "far-famed brig Malek Adhel" in the harbor of Mazatlan, by the ardly rascals making no resistance does not in the least detract from the glory of this bold enterprise; for no one knew to what extent the brig was armed and manned! And this is another of the grand "achievements" for which the people of the United States are to illuminate their towns

A friend has just informed me, that in Brooklyn, where the anti-license majority was quite overwhelming, all the iniquities of rum-selling are more flagrant and offensive than ever!

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS. I know that you are one of the few who value

fectly accurate: The annual returns of the export trade

Articles.	1844.	1845.	1846.
Cotton manufactures -	£18,816,764	£19,156,096	£17,726,966
Cotton yarn	6,988,584	6,963,235	7,873,727
Linen Manufactures -	3,024,799	3,036,370	2,838,384
Linen yarn Woollen manufactures	1,050,676 8,204,836	1,060,566 7,693,117	875,576 6,334,298
Woollen yarn	958,217	1,066,925	907,893
Shipping in the forel,	gn trade, (t	he whole of	each year.)
	1844.	1845.	1846.
Entered inwards - Cleared outwards -	Tons. 4,231,334 3,680,066	Tons. 5,023,588 4,309,197	Tons. 5,030,771 4,469,125
And now, to con lowing:			
Exports from th			
ain and Ireland, to ber last:	15th Mar	ch, since 1	st Septem-
	·la		
Wheat flour, barre	015		1,440,838
Corn meal -		.: :	325,127
Corn meal - Wheat, bushels		•	325,127 1,400,912
Corn meal - Wheat, bushels Indian corn -			1,440,838 325,127 1,400,912 8,605,444
Corn meal - Wheat, bushels			325,127 1,400,912 8,605,444
Corn meal Wheat, bushels Indian corn Rye Oats	215	•	325,127 1,400,912 8,605,444 1,894
Corn meal - Wheat, bushels Indian corn - Rye	2		325,127 1,400,912
Corn meal Wheat, bushels Indian corn Rye Oats	rts to fore	ign ports	325,127 1,400,915 8,605,444 1,894 158,326 130,59

GENERAL NEWS-MARKETS.

complied with the prayer of the petitioners. The expenses of the suit were defrayed by voluntary

intributions.

The stock market was rather heavy for the fan

Saturday, amounted to \$9,083.25. The number of boats passed up was 119.

The directors of the Eric railroad have called for an instalment of \$10 per share on all shares where payments heretofore made do not exceed \$35 per share. It is payable on the first of June. The collector at Rochester will deposite the

than this, the first of May! It was cloudy and

BOSTON, May 1, 1847.

to fewer disappointments from bad weather, and to less danger of taking colds from the dampness of the ground incident to our tardy spring.

The change in the editorship of the Boston Atlas, to which I alluded some days ago, takes place to-day, and the paper passes into the hands of William Schoulen, Esq. The valedictory of Mr. Hayden (who is the proprietor as well as editor) appears this morning, in which Mr. H. states that the change has been effected from purely personal motives, in no way influenced by the present or future prospects of the paper, or by any change in his own views or feelings in regard to the great principles of the Whig party.

Among the many signs of the increasing size and importance of our city is the number of new hotels that are constantly opening in various parts

of the town. A magnificent establishment. ing the name of the "Revere House," was on Wednesday thrown open to the public. It is situated on Bowdoin square, and altogether may be considered a model building for the purpose for which it has been erected. It was built by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Associati the members of which, with their families, and a few invited guests, celebrated its completion with an elegant collation. Mr. Smith, the President of the Society, on taking the head of the table, after alluding to the fact that the house had been erected almost wholly from the funds of the Society, and expressing the hope that it might long be an honor and blessing to the Association, stated on authority that nothing would ever be allowed within the walls which would tend to the subversion of morality or temperance; that no bar should ever be kept in the house; and that in every respect it should maintain the character of a first-rate hotel, in which he hoped the members might

rate hotel, in which he hoped the members might hereafter have many pleasant meetings.

The license question continues to excite much feeling among us, and to call forth much talent on both sides. A hearing, before the mayor and aldermen, of all parties interested in the question of granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in small quantities, was appointed to take place on Wednesday, but was postponed till Friday on account of the funeral of ex-mayor Brimmer, which took place on Thursday afternoon. The hearing commenced yesterday morning, and, after continuing through the day, was adjourned till this morning, and is not yet concluded. Hon. Richard morning, and is not yet concluded. Hon. Richard Fletcher and Henry B. Stanton, Esq., appear for the remonstrants, and Hon. Rufus Choate and George T. Bigelow, Esq., for the petitioners. Messrs. Bigelow and Stanton spoke yesterday, and are followed to-day by Messrs. Choate and Fletcher. Fletcher.

of the stupefying compound. The opinions of our medical men continue to be much divided in rela-

The "Yankee Blade" of this morning says: "It is stated that the National Era, at Washington, has 10.000 subscribers, and that Cave Johnson and Polk fear they shall have to advertise the ing into the Constitution, to see if that instru-ment authorizes the publication in an Abolition paper.

CROTON HOTEL.

So popular is this house, that strangers visiting New York may consider themselves very fortunate if they can be received as guests. The politeness and good humor of Mr. Moore and his assistants, the good table and well-ordered house, and the entire absence of all that can intoxicate, appear to be appreciated by the friends of good order and temperance.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We ear-nestly hope that those who send money will en-

cutor to send so	TON DE	HILL U	TITLE STATE	3 44	Le m	THE TOWE
iscount:						
Washington, 1	D. C.				Par.	
Baltimore			-		Par.	
Philadelphia	-		-	-	Par.	
New York cit	y		-		Par.	
New York Sta	ite			-	3/ p	er ct. dis
New England	-		-	-	1/6	do.
New Jersey	-		-		3/4	do.
Eastern Penns	sylvan	nia		-	3/	do.
Western Penn	sylv	ania	-		11%	do.
Maryland			-	-	1/0	do.
Virginia	- 1				3%	do.
Western Virg	ginia		-	-	11/2	do.
Ohio -	-		-		21%	do.
Indiana -				_	21/4	do.
Kentucky					21/4	do.
Tennessee	-			-	31/2	do.
Michigan	-		-		3	do.
Canada -	-		-		5	do.
		_				

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK, May 3 Flour and Meal.—The market on the spot is heavy, and the demand is small, dealers buying only small lots, for immediate use. The quantity on sale is very much reduced. The sales are \$7.37 !-2 a \$7.62 !-2 for Michigan and Genesec. The latter cannot be sold freely at the lower figure, and mediate use. The quantity on sale is very much reduced. The sales are \$7.37 1-2 a \$7.52 1-2 for Michigan and Genesec. The latter cannot be sold freely at the lower figure, and private sales being made even still lower. We heard of Troy as low as \$7.31 1-4. To arrive the demand is fair, at full rates. The sales are \$6,000 or 10,000 barrels, at \$6.75 15th May, \$6.50 all May, \$6.12 1-2 a \$6.25 for June, \$6 a \$6.09 for July, and \$6.50 for extra in June. For Southern, the inquiry is moderate. Good brands are nominally \$7.37 1-2. Philadelphia was offered at \$7.25. Meal was dull at \$4.56 1-4. Sales, 1,500 barrels at \$4.25 in May. Grain.—In wheat, the transactions were to a considerable extent, and at full prices. Of Genesee, 10,000 bushels add to arrive in May, at \$1.55. Of Ohio white, 10,000 bushels, at something ever \$1.40, and 10,000 for delivery in June, at \$1.37 1-2. Other parcels were on the market. Corn was in moderate supply, at \$9 a 97 conts for yellow, and \$3 a 94 for white. Sales 15,000 bushels, and to arrive 30,000 bushels, part at \$92 cents from canal, and part at 75 for June and July, Ry e is duller, with sales of \$6,000 or \$6,000 bushels at 91 cents. Oats dull at 50 cents for river.

Provisions.—The market for pork and beef is very dull, and the tendency downward. Lard is also less firm, and in less demand. We note sales of 264 barrels and 70 tierces good No. 2 at 95-5 cents, and 100 barrels prime at 10 cents. Sales of 100 pickled hams at 81-2 cents.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

From the Baltimore Patrict.

Baltimore, May 4.

Flour.—Sales of Baltimore at \$6.75 a \$6.87.

Grain.—There is no Maryland wheat for sale, and there is very little, if any, remaining to come to market. Some sales of Pennsylvania have been made, 2,000 bushels at \$1.57, and 600 bushels at \$1.60. Maryland white corn, sales at \$2 a \$3 cents, and yellow at \$2 a \$4 cents. The market is quite bare of corn. A lot of Maryland rye sold at \$5 cents, and others of Pennsylvania at \$3 cents. Oats bring readily 50 cents.

Provisions.—Pork and beef are in fair demand; mess is held at \$16, and prime at \$13.50 a \$14. Sales of No. I beef at \$12; holders ask \$12.50; mess is held at \$13 a \$14, and prime at \$10. There is an active demand for bacon, and holders firm—sales of shoulders at 7 1-2 a 7-3-4 cents; sides at \$3-4 a 9 cents; assorted at \$1-2 a 3-4 cents; sides at \$1 a 10-1-2 cents. We hear of a sale of 20,000 pounds shoulders, in dry salt, at 61-2 cents. Not much doing in lard; sales of 200 kegs at 10 cents, cash.

Beef Cattle.—The offerings at the scales yesterday comprised 250 head, all of which were sold at from \$3 to \$5 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$6 a \$9.75 net, averaging \$4.25.

Hogs.—Live hogs are selling at \$7 a \$7.25, but dull. BALTIMORE, May 4

From the North American. From the North American.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Flour is scarce, and holders firm. Sales of 1,200 to 1,500 barrels, for export, at §7. Corn meal is also in fair request at \$4.50. Wheat is very scarce, and Pennsylvania red is held at \$1.57 a \$1.55. A sale of white at \$1.65. Corn is in good request. Sales of 3,000 to 4,000 bunkels, at 95 cents for Pennsylvania and Southern yellow corn. Sales of Southern oats at 51 a 52 cents. Prices of cotton are firm, with limited sales.

CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by
May 6.—tf

TANLEY MATTHEWS, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia,
ower the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 5 Spruce street, New York—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American
and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends
of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he
will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Taury, as it has been
set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought
before the minds of our fellow-citisens, the most satisfactory
results will be produced; and it is exraestly hoped that the
facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slawery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved.

It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a
complete catalogue of the Books, Famphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. Such a list will probably be prepared
and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be
well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications
may be found the following:

Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by
Whittier, last edition; Liberty Minstrel, by G. W. Clark,
last edition; Barnes on American Slavery; Bacon on American Slavery; Discussion between Rice and Blanchard; Home,
written in prison, by C. T. Torrey; Unconstitutionality of
Slavery, by Spooner; Narrative of Lewis and Milton Clarke;
Reproof of the American Church; Condensed Bible Argument, by a Virginian; Alvan Stewart's Argument; Winona,
ment, by a Virginian; Alvan Stewart's Argument; Winona,
holding, by Rev. W. Patton; German Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1847; Liberty Almannac for 1847; Liberty Almannac for 1847; CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by May 6.—tf J. LELAND MOORE.

didn't like to eat it before so many gals!" account of the capture of the "far-famed brig Malek Adhel" in the harbor of Mazatlan, by the U. S. sloop of war Warren. This bold enterprise was effected by seventy men from the Warren in the launch and cutters, who actually succeeded in broad daylight, in "cutting out" the brig, and taking as prisoners the whole unresisting crew—a midshipman and six starving sailors! With charming naivete the historian of this unheard-of paral diventure says that "the fact of these coordinates of the stunefying compound. The opinions of our of the stunefying compound. The opinions of our of the stunefying compound. The opinions of our of the stunefying compound. tion to its use.

statistics, and therefore enclose the following interesting details, which may be relied on as per-

shipping of England for the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, as produced in the House of Lords on the 4th ultimo, show these aggregate results:

Cotton manufactures -			
	£18,816,764	£19,156,096	£17,726,966
	6,988,584	6,963,235	7,873,727
Cotton yarn	3,024,799	3,036,370	2,838,384
inen yarn	1,050,676	1,060,566	875,576
Woollen manufactures	8,204,836	7,693,117	6,334,296
Woollen yarn	958,217	1,066,925	907,893
•			
Shipping in the forel	gn trade, (t	he whole of	each year.)
	1844.	1845.	1846.
Entered inwards -	Tons. 4,231,334	Tons. 5,023,588	Tons. 5,030,771
Cleared outwards -	3,680,066	4,309,197	4,469,125
Exports from thain and Ireland, to ber last:			
Wheat flour, barre	els		1,440,83
Corn meal -			325,12
Wheat, bushels			1,400,91
Indian corn -			8,605,44
Rye			1,89
Oats			150 20
-			158,32
			130,59
Barley			
The total expo same time were, or	rts to fore	eign ports	
The total expo same time were, or	f—	eign ports	during th
The total expo same time were, of Wheat flour, barr	f—	eign ports	during th
The total expo same time were, of Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels	f—	eign ports	2,223,13 1,916,36
The total expo same time were, of Wheat flour, barr	f— els	: :	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42
The total expo same time were, or Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn	f— rels were from	New Orl	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 eans—
The total exposame time were, or Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn Of which there	f— rels were from	New Orl	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 eans—
The total expo same time were, of Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn Of which there Wheat flour, barr	f— rels were from	New Orl	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 eans— a. To Franc 123,21
The total expo same time were, of Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn Of which there Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels	rels were from To 6	New Orl	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 eans— 123,21 125,78
The total exposame time were, of Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn - Of which there Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn -	rels	New Orl	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 eans— 123,21 125,78
The total expo same time were, of Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn Of which there Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels	f— rels were from To 6 rels York—	New Orl Freat Britain 337,352 60,593 2,247,525	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 cans— 123,21 125,78 1,91
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The total expo same time were, or Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn - Of which there Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn - And from New Wheat flour, barr	rels To 6	n New Orl Freat Britain 337,352 60,593 2,247,525 Freat Britain 708,263	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 en. To Franc 123,21 125,78 1,91 0. To Franc 120,73
The total exposame time were, of Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn Of which there Wheat flour, barr Wheat, bushels Indian corn And from New	were from To 6 rels York— To 6	n New Orl Great Britain 337,352 60,593 2,247,525	2,223,13 1,916,36 9,176,42 en. To Franc 123,21 125,78 1,91 0. To Franc 120,73

A colored man, by the name of William Johnson, and his brother, late residents in Hudson street, who have for some time past been employed in Jersey city, while on their way to work, one morning, in the early part of last week, were assailed by a party of white men and boys, (about twenty'in number,) some of whom attacked the before-named colored man, and knocked him senseless to the ground, where they left him bleeding profusely. A gentleman, who arrived at the spot immediately after the murderous assault had been committed, caused the man to be conveyed to a drug store, and his wounds dressed. He was then taken home, and subsequently to the city hospital, where he died, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The coroner was called to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased, but, in consequence of the absence of material witnesses, the investigation was deferred until this afternoon.

The editor of the Pittsburg Mystery (a colored

The editor of the Pittsburg Mystery (a colored man) was lately fined \$150 for libel, the court not permitting him to give the truth in evidence. The libel consisted in exposing the conduct of a The fibel consisted in exposing the conduct of a colored man who had betrayed a fugitive slave. The whole editorial corps of the city, with many other distinguished citizens, united in a petition for his pardon. Governor Shunk immediately

steady rates.

The tolls received on the canal up to 12 o'clock,

canal tolls the coming year, as follows: Commercial Bank, one-fourth; Bank of Monroe, three-eighths; Rochester City Bank, three-eighths.

John Smith the Younger.

rainy yesterday, and many an anxious look was cast towards the lowering sky by our little folks.

Mr. Editor: A lovelier morning never broke

No. 11. ONE OF THE BEST FELLOWS IN THE WORLD. "So young, so fair!

Ah! was it not a piteous sight that he
The clasp of such a fearful death should woo?"

Revolt of Islam.

The evening train from Baltimore, Philadel phia, and that great city of the North which well deserves the proud title of the Metropolis of the Union, had just reached its destination, in the midst of one of those violent storms of rain and sleet which so frequently deluge the broad avenues of the Federal City during the winter season. Gigantic clouds of inky blackness coursed over the bleak mountain ridges which bound the District of Columbia-like spirits of evil, hastening to some scene of conflict-and, encountering one another in the midst, appeared to exhaust their fury on the broad valley of the Potomac, sweeping it for hours with their wrathful flood. The streets-altogether deserted, save by a few miserable hack-horses, which still stood in front of the hotels-were quite inundated, and resounded as if with the hoarse murmur of a rush-

ing tide. It was indeed one of those dreary, melancholy miserable nights which anywhere weigh down the spirits even of the most light-hearted, but which in Washington are quite overwhelming-to all but the tavern-keepers. For the grog-shops were all crowded, and all sorts of alcoholic compounds were poured down the parched throats of the numerous visiters. The bar-room at Coleman's was filled to overflowing with members of Congress, office-seekers, officials, letter-writers, hangers-on, idlers, and all that miscellaneous class of

" Ever listless loiterers, that attend No camp, no duty, and no friend."

The arrival of the railroad cars had furnished a considerable accession to the members who already thronged the bar-room; and, as the new comers entered, shaking their soaked garments, and calling lustily for hot potations of the fiery liquids which the bar afforded, the scene became still more bustling and tumultuous. Amongst those who had so recently arrived, there was one young man whose entrance appeared to be hailed with great satisfaction by many of the crowd of drinking, smoking, laughing, swearing, and shouting human beings. He was a tall, fair-complexioned, gracefully-formed youth, of about six-andtwenty years of age. As he entered, he pulled off a large fur cap, from which he shook a shower of heavy rain drops, and, by this action, fully disclosed to view a fine head, covered with rich, curling, dark brown hair. The forehead was broad and massive, and indeed the whole face was indicative of a high degree of intellectual vigor. Yet the fair record—even thus early in the career of manhood-had not escaped the defiling hand of the evil that is in the world. The young man's face had lost forever the hoping, joyous, artless air of guileless and unsullied youth; for in the troubled, restless eye, and the lines, prematurely firm, upon the brow and around the mouth, the experienced student of that profound and interesting volume—the human countenance—could readily detect traces of debauchery, which, sooner or later, does indeed always give solemn warning

"The blight and blackening which it leaves behind." A loud shout of welcome greeted the young man. He had been first recognised by General Hornblower, one of the Southern members of the House of Representatives, who instantly stopped short in a story which he had been relating, amid the uproarious laughter of the crowded circle in the centre of the bar-room, and, stepping forward saluted the new comer with a hearty shake of the hand, and an oath which startled the neighbor Several of the company then pressed for ward, and the stranger was almost overwhelme with congratulations, which he acknowledged with an easy air of nonchalance, and then invited the General and the rest of his friends to unite with him in a general libation.

who is that it asked a scott fitter and, when small, twinkling eyes, and a rubicund nose, seated in an arm-chair near the fireplace, and who was very quietly sipping a glass of hot brandy punch, addressing himself to a tall, cadaverous personage, who stood immediately in front of the grate, intently engaged in smoking a "long nine," and heating his attenuated nether extremities. "The-chap-just-come-in?" inquired the latter, in his turn, evolving a volume of smoke

with every syllable.
"Yes—he's just now drinking to Judge Lump-kin," replied the red-nosod old gentleman, sipping

other spoonful of punch.
"Reely—don't—know"—responded the other "but—I—suppose—he's—another—aspirant—for—military—renown!" and the tall personage

very deliberately knocked the ashes off the end f his cigar.
"Oh! that's young Thornton," said a pale sprig of a fellow, who appeared to have imbibed a little more brandy than was exactly good for his

delicate nerves, and who was now attempting to light a cigar; "the old un has mizzled, and Washy comes in for the rhino! He's one of 'em, and no mistake!"

mistake!"
"Yes, you may say that!" chimed in another of the party, who had already been drinking two or three times at the young man's expense; "I tell you, he's one of the best fellows in the world!"

man, with something of a professional air, of the clerk at Slingsby's hotel, about a week after the scene which we have just described.

"Yes, sir, I believe he is," replied the solemn-

"Yes, sir, I believe he is," replied the solemn-looking individual at the desk, in a tone as hollow and sepulchral as if it had emanated from the tombs. "Will you walk up? Cato, show the gentleman to Mr. Thornton's room."

The visiter walked up stairs, and, following the servant, traversed one of the corridors, till he reached a door against which a piece of coarse canvass was nailed.

"This is the room, sir," said the attendant.

The young man paused for a moment, seemed

"This is the room, sir," said the attendant. The young man paused for a moment, seemed about to address some remark to the servant, and then with some tremulousness, as if suddenly struck with unlooked-for perplexity, he knocked at the door. There was no reply to the summons, but the key was cautiously turned, and the door being partly opened, a gentleman, whom the visiter recognised as one of the Professors in the Medical College, politely inquired who sought admittance. "Mr. Herbert, a particular friend of Mr. Thornton. Pray, Doctor, anything wrong?" was

the answer.
"He is rather better; I think you may come in," said the Doctor, in a low tone

"He is rather better; I think you may come in," said the Doctor, in a low tone.

The young man entered the room, and found his friend stretched on the bed, apparently asleep, but his whole aspect so wofully changed that he could hardly realize the idea that in that haggard and distorted countenance, and form all huddled up as if smitten by the palsy, he beheld the once elegant and handsome Thornton.

The apartment was in complete disorder. A chair and table broken into fragments lay in one corner. The washstand had been overturned, and the carpet was strewn with the many pieces into which the mirror had been dashed. Quite bewildered, Mr. Herbert, after making a hasty survey of the room, observing also that the canvass on the door supplied the place of the panels which had evidently been forced from within, was about to demand an explanation from the Doctor, which had evidently been forced from which, was about to demand an explanation from the Doctor, when Thornton suddenly awoke. Starting convulsively, he sat bolt apright on the bed, and fiercely fixing his eyes on Mr. Herbert, who had seated himself at the foot of the couch, he sternly regarded him with a look of such demoniac frenzy, that Herbert's blood fairly curdled within him.

"Be calm, Mr. Thornton, be calm?" said the Doctor, approaching the bedside with a small vial in his hand.

in his hand.

But he spoke to a madman. Rudely dashing the vial from the hand of the Doctor, Thornton still keeping his eyes fixed upon Herbert, hissed at him through his teeth; and then, leaning forward, he spat again and again full in the face of his friend. Mr. Herbert rose and attempted to reach the door. But Thornton sprang from the bed, and seizing his friend, in an instant the manac hurled him to the opposite side of the rose. niac hurled him to the opposite side of the roomniac hurled him to the opposite side of the room.
"No! you shan't escape me!" he shouted.
"Now I will have satisfaction! Vile traducer,
ill-begotten spawn of treachery and lies, dare you
look me in the eye?" And, drawing himself up
to his full height, he shook his clenched fist in

the face of Mr. Herbert.
"You must humor him," said the Doctor in a whisper, "and I'll try to secure your escape from

e room."
"Ah! you are plotting again!" shrieked poor hornton, and then he burst out into a fit of hys-

Thornton, and then he burst out into a fit of nysterical laughter.

"My dear Thornton," said Herbert, "what is the matter? What have I done to offend you?"

"Ah! hap" screamed the other, "you are one of those who have conspired against me! Liar! Do you hear? Liar! Why don't you defend of 200,000 volumes.

ourself? "Ha! ha! ha! I have you! Villain,

Jourself? "Ha! ha! I have you! Vinsh, I will roast you alive!"

It was a fearful spectacle. Never had Herbert witnessed anything like such a paroxysm of madness. Thornton's face was absolutely livid with his frenzied excitement, and his bloodshot eyes seemed ready to start from their sockets. In his fury he had lacerated his tongue and lips with his teeth, and his face and garments were all dabbled eyes with the bloody saliwa. over with the bloody saliva.
Suddenly Thornton became somewhat calm

ad, smiling on Herbert, he said, in a quite soft-"Come, come, sit down; you must stay and

"Come, come, sit down; you must stay and spend the day with me!"
Herbert was about to seat himself in the chair to which Thornton pointed, but the Doctor, by a gesture unobserved by the maniac, admonished him not to do so, and so he remained on his feet, steadfastly regarding Thornton, for he recollected to have read in some medical work, that madmen quaited under a cool and resolute gaze. Thornton still insisted that Herbert should be setted and empeared to be greatly annoyed by his seated, and appeared to be greatly annoyed by his continued refusal. In fact, the madman, with a continued rerusal. In fact, the madman, with a cunning characteristic of lunacy, covered a ruse by all this apparent politeness. He wished Herbert to be seated, in order the more readily to give him a blow on the head with one of the fragments of the broken furniture which he had taken up when he sprang from the bed. Irritated by this disappointment, and deterred from any actual assault on his friend, who, although certainly very assault on his friend, who, although certainly very seriously alarmed, maintained with great firm-ness a resolute air. Thornton now became more outrageous in his language than before. He poured out a fresh tirade of vituperation and blasphemy, striding backwards and forwards across the room, with frantic gestures, till, quite exhausted, he fell on the bed, and, covering his ace with his hands, sobbed and mouned piteously

like a child. "Your presence seems to irritate him," said he Doctor to Herbert; "you had better now eave the room."

Herbert immediately stepped to the door, and

was about to address the physician, when the lat-er, approaching him, remarked in a whisper— "Delirium tremens! but I think we can save him. I have given him a large dose of morphine; it has increased the action of the sensorium just now, but I await its sedative influence, and, if he

As the Doctor had expected, Thornton soon unk into a deep slumber. His breathing gradually became calm and regular. The features assumed a placid expression; and, after examining the pulse of his patient, the doctor left the apartment late in the evening, apparently quite satisfied-that all was well; leaving, however, very explicit directions that a servant was to remain on olicit directions that a servant was to remain on the watch in an adjoining room, and that he him-self was to be sent for, should any alarming symptom occur. So the Doctor went home, and the faithful watcher, stretching himself on a sofawas immediately buried in the most profound re

About an hour after midnight, Thornton awoke from a profound and dreamless slumber. The narcotic had wrought wonders. It had calmed the tumult of his shattered nervous system. But yet that was a fearful calm! The great nervous centre had received a dreadful shock. Manfully the frail structure bears up against the fierce assault, and, rallying all its powers, pre-pares to meet the storm which must yet come, and threatens to overwhelm the seat of and of life! The fire burnt brightly on the hearth, and

raising himself up, and reposing his head upon his hand, as he reclined upon the mattress, Thornton in a dreamy stupor gazed upon the flaming embers, which had assumed a thousand fantastic forms and combinations. His imagination, stimulated by the exciting drug from whose influence he had not slept long enough to be free, beheld, in the red and cheerful light which illumined the apartment, a brilliant sunset upon that smiling landscape, amid whose valleys he had wandered in his early youth, and which contained the home where his young lips were taught to lisp the name of God! In fancy he sat upon a grave in the old churchyard, situated on a gently swelling ground, close by the margin of a shining river. A little to the right a Gothic bridge, across the stream, partially hid from view the humble hamlet, which had received its name from that peaceful valley, and through its single arch that peaceful valley, and through its single aren the waters dashed and foamed over a craggy bar-rier which there opposed their progress, venting shall neglect or refuse to pay his debts shall for-their displeasure at the interruption in a shower feit his life? Yet this is the principle of war. of milk-white spray, and then gliding on as swift
on placid as the silent shades which sweep along
the mountain side. The soft summer air gently
fans his cheek, and, rustling amongst the trees,
in this boasted Christian age. How long shall pears upon its wings the music of a more than

earthly song!
But this scene seemed mysteriously to fade away, and in its stead spread a rock-bound shore, on which broke in all their fury the angry billows of a tempestuous ocean. Thick darkness shrouds the firmament, occasionally relieved by the blood-red gleam of the lightning's flash. A sickening sulphurous odor hung upon the atmosphere. He gasped for breath. He tried to cry aloud, but his tongue refused its office. A shrick, as if from the very dungeons of despair, burst upon his affright-ed ear, and, as the lurid lightning gleamed upon the scene, he beheld a single corse come floating on the foremost wave. It grinned horribly upon him! Now it is dashed upon the rocks, and then it is swept away, and borne high upon the roaring tide! Again the ghastly eyes glare upon him, and lo! he recognises in the mangled form the image of himself! In vain he closes his eyes. He cannot shut out the horrors of that illimitable coast, and sulphurous air, and sea and sky of inky blackness, and waves forever rejecting and resuming the awful phantasm of that solicary corse! His heart indeed fairly died within him, and, ut-terly exhausted, his head fell upon the pillow!

terly exhausted, his head fell upon the pillow!

But again he raised himself upon his couch, and gazed upon the cheerful fire. The terrible vision had passed away, and once more he was in the midst of sunshine. Bright green and yellow fields, and purple and crimson clouds, and glittering fountains, met his eye; whilst the glad laughter of fair children, bedecking each other with wild flowers, filled the air with melody. Suddenly, the solemn tones of a church bell fell upon his ear, and again he sits upon a grassy mound in the old graveyard! The sombre figures of a funeral procession glide slowly by, and seem to look sadly on him as they pass! How painfully fall the sunbeams upon their shadowy forms, and now how dreadful is that knell! It strikes a chill to his heart! The pealing notes of an organ swell and heart! The pealing notes of an organ swell and vibrate all around him. Voices fill the air with chants and lamentations. Gradually his senses become more and mere confused, and, with a vain effort to give utterance to his alarm, he again sinks upon the bed, and falls into a restless and

broken slumber.

The fire had burned down. Cold drops of perpiration were upon the limbs of the sleeper, and is brow was clammy with the dews of death. Teebly turning himself upon the couch, Thornton struggles to awake. Myriads of crawling reptiles, with heads not larger than a mote, but gaping mouths of almost indefinite size, and eyes which, minute as they were, yet gleamed with snake-like intensity, threw out streams of black, envenomed vapor, all over his trembling and shrinking frame. In vain he struggled to disentangle himself from their long threadlike legs, which fastened their

their long threadlike legs, which fastened their poisoned stings in every pore. The blood rushes in a frozen tide upon his laboring heart, and, with the horrible sensation of falling into a yawning abyss, he awakes with a convulsive sob!

Ah! what terrible darkness is this? What frightful monster fills the room! He springs convulsively from the bed, in an effort to escape the huge serpent, which, in his affrighted imagination, filled the whole apartment with its cold, slimy, massive convolutions! In vain! The monster presses him to the floor with the weight of its loathsome folds! Yet he sees one chance of escape! Could he but crawl beneath the bed! That spot alone is free! Ah! lucky chance! Slowly, oh how slowly, he drags himself from beneath those accursed folds! Now he breathes! In vain the serpent seeks to enter the charmed retreat! But every other portion, every interstice retreat! But every other portion, every interstice and corner of the room is filled with its monstrous coils—forever twisting, rolling, writhing, turning, and gliding into and over one another—whilst is head, with great burning eyes, forked ongue, and fiery breath, continually swept around the place of refuge! Not for one instant the slimy writhings of the reptile!

"His looks were dreadful, and his fiery eyes, Like two great beacons, glared far and wide, Glancing askew, as if his enemies He scorned in overweening pride. He gazed about, and stared horribly, As if he, with his looks, all men would terrify!"

hissed at him, and glared in upon him, and, a it continued its ceaseless undulations, a fœtid va-por exhaled from between its extended jaws. New por exhaled from between its extended jaws. New terrors seized upon the wretched victim! The monster would thus poison the vital air! He gnashed his teeth in agony. If he could but reach his pistols! Ah! he has a knife! It also is beyond his reach! If he could but jump out of the window! Is there, then, no escape? Horror of horrors, thus to perish! His heart throbs wildly—his ears tingle as if a thousand whirlpools eddied in his brain! He gasps for breath—he must make a last effort to escape—he rushes from his hidingplace! Oh! horrible! He is fast locked within the serpent's toils!

There was one piercing shrick—a heavy fall—and all was again silent as the grave! The spirit of the wretched Thornton had departed forever!

For the National Era.

MONEY vs. HUMANITY.-No. 3. The world has been perfectly infatuated on the ubject of the rights of property. We have laws against the violation of the marriage contract. against the violation of the marriage contract. But what is the most important inquiry on a trial for the base violation of the most sacred promise, and the sundering of the highest hopes of happiness? How much is the defendant worth? How much has the plaintiff lost, in dollars and cents, the most holy tie in human by the rupturing of the most holy tie in human existence? These are the important questions to be settled. If this is not setting up the virtue of the whole community at auction, to the highest bidden then it is extremely difficult to determi

It is somewhat curious to examine the relative importance of personal rights and the rights of property, as developed by the attention paid them respectively, in our laws. Now, we should naturally suppose that a nation would spend the most time, and throw around the most certain safeguards, to protect those rights it most cherished. If we examine the doings of legislative bodies by ectively, in our laws. Now, we should natu-If we examine the doings of legislative bodies by this rule, with a view of determining where their greatest solicitude is, and what rights, above all others, they watch with an eye that never sleeps, shall we find that the great God-given rights of humanity occupy this commanding position? No; the most insignificant corner, the least portion of time, is quite sufficient for these. Nineteen-twentisths of all legislating has been for the protection. tieths of all legislation has been for the protectio of property. Humanity has hardly been imagined to have any rights, as contradistinguished from those of money. A tenfold greater punishment is visited upon the man who steals \$25 than upon him who commits the most flagrant assault battery, or asperses the most worthy character, or is guilty of the basest act of seduction. Yes; and should a father bring an action to punish the fiend for the total ruin of his daughter's reputation, he would be compelled to allege a loss of her services, and consequently a loss of money, else he could sustain no action. The anguish of the he could susan no action.

father's heart is nothing—the sudden quenching of the bright star of hope, of happiness, of innocence, and the dark pall of eternal infamy, spreadits tartarean gloom over her soul, shutting out the last ray of pleasurable existence—all these are nothing; the "almighty dollar" is all in all The community, imbued with the love of gain will tolerate scores of rum-sellers in their midst regardless of the misery and death which follow as a sequence from the horrid traffic. They rea son thus: "The rum-seller gets a living by his business; he does educate the young, the middle aged, to poverty, disgrace, misery, crime, and death but he must have a living!" And the State, ever considers it a speculation to grant licenses to pre duce all these evils for a few paltry dollars. Here money is deemed of more importance than character, or even life itself. Notable examples of this truth are held up, now and at all tim fore the eyes of all men. What has turned our hitherto peaceful citizens from their own firesides to scenes of blood and human slaughter? What tory, to secure the payment of a paltry indemnity The opinions of nations, concerning what is a stifiable cause of war, shows which is held the cheapest, money or life. The neglect or refusal by one nation to pay a debt to another has been, and is now, considered a sufficient cause for set-ting the citizens of each nation at the throats of other. The cost of a war in human life seem rarely to be taken into consideration. The main question in relation to the propriety of entering into war is, generally, the relative strength of the two nations, and the benefit, in dollars and cents two nations, and the benefit, in doffars and cents, to be derived from its successful termination. If there is no question about superiority of strength, then the policy of the war is settled. The thousands of lives to be sacrificed to the bloody God of

War is not an item in the calculation. The President, in his last annual messa cous to exculpate himself from all blame in relation to the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, endeavors to show that there was abundant cause of war in Mexico's refusing to pay the debts she owed to our citizens. We refer to this subject only as an illustration of the topic under discussion. But let us apply this principle to individuals; for two nations the same relation to each other as do independent citizens. What should we think of one citizen ho should claim and exercise the right to take the life of another who refused to pay him? Or what should we, in this age, think of a Govern-

we wait for that glorious day-When "dire debate and impious war shall cease, And the stern age be softened into peace;" When "banished Faith shall once again return," And peaceful "fires in hallow'd temples burn;" When human rights the people shall sustain, "And righteous laws, and fraud and force restrain."

When the question of the emancipation of slaves the West Indies was under discussion in England, who raised their voices against comper tion to pretended owners of men? Very f even of the most devoted Abolitionists. And why was this? Simply because they had not learned, practically, that "man is of more value than money," and cannot be represented by it. It was complained of, as being unjust to owners to emanipate without compensation. But the injustice lone the slave, even in the act of liberation, by dmitting that he was justly held as a slave, and nad no natural rights, nor any other rights but those that man should condescend to give him, was not discovered! No; the fear was that the

anctity of property would be violated!

But the most terrible exhibition of the supre acy of money is found in the present famine in reland. England has always had a Government, practically, based upon Mammon. Still, we had come to believe her somewhat changed for the better, and that she was beginning to have a fosterter, and that she was beginning to have a foster-ing care for humanity, for its own sake. But let no one suppose that the leopard has changed his spots. In this, Ireland's midnight hour of destitu-tion, while her cry of agony has been going up to Heaven, and has left its sign of distress marked visibly there—"Bread! bread! or we perish!" all eyes have been turned upon the English Government, expecting soon to see some gigantic plan adopted, out of her immeasurable wealth, to feed her starving millions—to see her proud navy, which floats "Queen of the Seas," bearing the elements of life, from whatever country they were to be found, homeward, to stay the desolation of hunger, and make her poor dying subjects feel, in gratitude, thankful that their lot had been cast within the shadow of her humanity. But no; her navy is idle, or is ready to direct the thunders of its cannon upon some weak and defenceless island, which may fall an easy prey to its rapacity. And the prince of modern Shylocks, the present Prime Minister of England, offered as an excuse for not employing the Government ships to carry bread to starving Ireland, "that he was unwilling to disturb the current of trade?" Can the human mind conceive a more diabolical example of unmitigated selfishness and idolatrous money worship! "Unwilling to disturb the current of trade?" Thousands the selfishness is the selfishness and idolatrous money worship! "Unwilling to disturb the current of trade?" Thousands of these sizes are the selfishness. sands of lives, given up to the slow tortures of famine, are not to be compared with the calamity of a few per cent. deduction from the regular profits of the English merchants engaged in the carrying trade! If one of the poor starving creatures should take but a loaf of bread to stay his hunger, the Government would then take him into custody, and feed him till she could punish him for obeying the first law of nature and nature's God, rather than man. The right of a subject of England to his property is more secure than his right to life. Who will doubt, now, that England considers Government as instituted (the

his right to life. Who will doubt, now, that England considers Gövernment as instituted "to regulate and preserve property?"

This false idea of the comparative sanctity of property has become inwoven, by our false education, into the primary elements which make up our character. We might multiply examples ad infinium, but enough have been adduced to show the legislators consider references as postably. infinium, but enough have been adduced to show why legislators consider reformers as partially mad, when they urge that the question of human liberty is paramount to all others. This doctrine, although admitted to be abstractly right, yet it upsets all their practical calculations, and there-fore they suppose it could not be intended for anything more than a beautiful theory, wherewith to delight the reason and charm the imagination. But this great truth must be kept, with an un-But this great truth must be kept, with an un-ceasing vigilance, before the people, that it may sink as deep into the public mind, and be as prac-tical, as the great lie which has occupied its place has been for centuries. And speed the day when humanity cannot be bought with money.

E. W. S.

BUFFALO, April 6, 1847.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

I rejoice in the present prospect of the anti-I rejoice in the present prospect of the anti-slavery cause. Apparently, the removal of slavery is much nearer than I dared to hope a few years ago. I hope I may live to see this a land of lib-erty. The anti-slavery cause in this county is low, and very unpopular. Last year I tried to introduce it in some shape into our Lyceum, but I found it impossible. This year the opposition is not so strong, and more are disposed to converse upon the subject. I always introduce it where I think I can do so with profit. I do not hold to casting pearls before swine. I know that slavery in this country will be overthrown, and I wish it might be without commotion. I wish that alf alse coloring, harsh expressions, and uncharita-ble inferences, might cease.

is settled, our slaves will pass into Mexico with great rapidity. Nothing can prevent it. Slaves on the borders will soon learn that "slaves cannot breathe in Mexico; that if their lungs receive her air, that moment they are free." There is too much anti-slavery in Congress, or soon will be, to allow the United States to dictate to Mexico that she must give up fugitive slaves; and even if the United States should undertake to dictate in this way, England and France would put their veto on it; so that I believe that Mexico, with its colored population, will ultimately be the residence of most of our blacks. Making Texas a slave community will prove hereafter a great benefit to the cause of anti-slavery.

M. B. C.

Cedar, County, Iowa. CEDAR, COUNTY, IOWA

For the National Era. MR. DELANO AND THE MEXICAN WAR. Dr. Bailey: Our ex-representative has, on laying down his congressional robe, again appeared before the people, to give an account of the why and wherefore of his votes and actions in the House of Representatives last winter. At a previous war meeting, gotten up to induce young men to ma-nure the fields of Mexico with their bones, he was denounced as traitor and tory, and refused a hearing in explanation; therefore, on true democratic principles, he called on his constituents to come and hear his reasons. This is right and proper; the agent should account to his employers for what he has done. Mr. Delano did this very satisfactorily, showing his course to have been the best for the country—for it was truly an anti-slavery course. He gave his constituents much to cogitate upon, and I hope it will not be lost. I trust it is good seed cast in good ground, and will yield an abundant harvest. Mr. Delano concentrated in a speech of two hours (which was listened to with much patience by his audience, among whom were a number of ladies, who appeared much interested) many of the facts which you have been laying before us this winter, and which are tendng fast to open the eyes of this nation on the subing last to open the eyes of this nation on the subject of their corrupt slavery Government. J. C. Calhoun's confessions, together with many others of the satellites of slavery, I assure you, were not forgotten, nor will they be, by this people; and cannot but produce a settled conviction in their minds, that slavery and its extension was the first cause in the chain of causation in the production of the Movicen way and that the appropriate of of the Mexican war; and that the annexation of Texas, the marching from Corpus Christi, and other acts, were but necessary links in that chain. He showed, demonstratively, to his constituents, that to arrest the fell scourge of slavery was the only way to relieve the nation from the evils, the corruptions, the oppressions, under which it labors; and that to withdraw the army from Mexical states of the order of the o co was the only honorable course left for an honorable people; and to withhold from the Executive the means of continuing our army there, the only proper course to effect this, and thus prod peace between two republics, who ought to live in amity. For this purpose, his votes were given calculated for the greatest good to the country calculated for the greatest good to the country.
Mr. Delano cleared himself from the foul accusations of his enemies. But they pursued their bes policy in not consenting to hear him in the first meeting. Theirs was a slavery war meeting; he was a peace man; for him to speak, might have converted that meeting into one of peace, and have convinced some of the people of the corrupt state of their slavery Government. He is of a highly excitable and nervous temperament; and it was perceptible that he was strongly affected in his feelings when he began. In reference to the dogma of "my country, right or wrong," he stated, "he should do with his country, when wrong, as he would with his child; should he find him setting would with his child; should be find him setting fire to the town, he would take from him his matches, and bring him home, and not procure him more, and tell him to go on and make more fire—now you are in for it, the more you can make the better." The allusion was a happy one. I would ask, Mr. Editor, how those Christians would pray who have adopted this same dogma Would they pray to that God whom they consider as a just God, and who regards alone the right, to uphold their country in their wrong, and increase

her power to pursue that wrong?
Resolutions were passed, nearly unanimously, approbatory of the course of Mr. Delano in Con-, of Mr. Corwin and others. The interavers of Whigism in his speech are the only things to be regretted, but no more perhaps than might be expected. If headway is to be made against our slavery dictators, it must be done without ref-erence to old party names or objects—they must all be swept away. A new platform must be formed, upon which all may stand. Men will come in from all parties; and, if that platform is not so formed as to receive and uphold them, there will be a break down. Old party views and prejudices purpose old party questions must be abandoned for "the next four miles," or years. The nation is in difficulty, and it will take a strong effort to bring relief. Whigism alone cannot effect it; but to old boundaries and old views, may produce defeat. Union, a Northern union, is to be effected; and the elements that may and will adhere, if on proper foundation, will be collected from a variety of sources. The Whigs and the Democrats must come together; and, if a new platform is laid out, it may be done in friendship and good will, beside the National Reform and Liberty men. But old

party jars, feelings, and even names, must be aban-doned. How can this be effected but by a national convention, assembled for the purpose?

A few weeks since, Mount Vernon was visited by one of those detachments of Kentucky slave by one of those detachments of Kentucky slave-hunters, who so often make incursions into Ohio, accompanied by an informer of Utica, worse than the slave-hunter, who, for a stipulated sum, offer-ed to point the black man out to them. But fored to point the black man out to them. But for-tune favored the slave; he was absent, and there were those not wanting who would whisper be-ware in his ear. He was not to be seen in these parts any more. No small degree of excitement was produced in our county seat by the event But the prettiest part of the affair was the compliments which passed between the colored man's wife (who had a young child, and was a free woman) and the Kentuckians—who dared to try to carry her husband into slavery. She felt that she was in a land where the negro had some freedom

of speech.

A public meeting was called, to express its opin on on the subject, but the law of force was made to overcome the law of freedom; and some were found who were yet slaves to the slaveholder. With hopes of a better state of things, I remain,

yours, truly, Knox County, Ohio, April, 1847.

For the National Era. MINISTERS AND REFORM.

In the Era of March 18th, I noticed an article (on first page) headed "Ministers and Reform." also read with much pleasure, in the editorial de also read with much pleasure, in the editorial de-partment, remarks on the same, and have concluded to place a few statements on the subject at your disposal. I am glad to confide in your statement about the writer, that "he is an estimable man, who would not do intentional injustice to any one." And this places me under the necessity of concluding that he is somewhat in the dark in re-lation to the subject on which he writer. I will concluding that he is somewhat in the dark in re-lation to the subject on which he writes. I will quote one assertion: "The anti-slavery, anti-war, anti-monopoly, and other reformatory enterprises of the day, are moving forward, unaided almost of the day, are moving forward, unaided almost entirely by those who pass for the ministers of the Gospel." This may be true in relation to the ministers in the vicinity where your correspondent resides; but that it is correct when applied generally, I am not prepared to allow. (I speak of the non-slaveholding part of our country.) Among the editorial remarks on this case is the following: "In the West, for example, the majority of the Presbyterian ministers (N. S.) are earnest advocates of the anti-slavery cause. And many Methodist and Baptist ministers give their influence to it. * * * We suppose similar remarks might be made concerning ministers in the East." As my opportunities for becoming acquainted with the facts in the case have been somewhat favorable, so far as New England and New York are concerned, it may not be wrong for quainted with the facts in the case have been somewhat favorable, so far as New England and New York are concerned, it may not be wrong for me to say a few words for "ministers in the East." And let it be understood that I believe ministers, as a class of men, have been and still are shamefully and wickedly delinquent in their duty to the antislavery as well as other reforms of the day; and I have no apology to make for such delinquent than other classes of men, I cannot admit, without doing violence to my convictions of truth. It is twenty-two years last winter since we gave our first public discourse against national war; twenty-one years, last June, since we drew up and circulated our first temperance pledge; and about fifteen years since we first took position against American slavery, as opposed to the whole character and government of God, and to all the interests of man, both in this world and the next. In common with others, we have encountered opposition in various forms; among others, mob violence has thrown the missiles of intended death at our person, but through all a kind and faithful Providence has thus far preserved us uninjured. In those former days of conflict we well remember who were the men who stood up firmly for the truth. And from certain recollection we are compelled to say, that the ministry have furnished a much larger proportion of true and able friends of those reforms than any other class of men. In pelled to say, that the ministry have furnished a much larger proportion of true and able friends upon the subject. I always introduce it where I think I can do so with profit. I do not hold to casting pearls before swine. I know that slavery in this country will be overthrown, and I wish it might be without commotion. I wish that all false coloring, harsh expressions, and uncharitable inferences, might cease.

I think, that when Texas is filled with slaves, and that part of Mexico which borders on Texas

have furnished the greatest number of true and efficient anti-slavery, temperance, and peace men, in proportion to their numerical force, and I venture the reply, that the ministry have furnished two to one of the other class, in proportion to their numbers, and we think it would be safe to go still further. The writer of the article refers to the excellent speech of Mr. Corwin, in the late session of Congress. He asks, "How many pulpits in the land have uttered sentiments so truthful and humane, and in so manly a manner, as those embodied in the speech of Corwin?" And then embodied in the speech of Corwin?" An adds, "Few have had the manhood and so to do." To the statement in the last part of this quotation we respectfully dissent; and to the question contained in the former part of it, we reply—There are a great many instances in which is question meets an affirmative answer in full. Take, for one instance, the speech of the martyr Lovejoy to the people of Alton, on the night previous to that on which he sealed the truth of those noble sentiments with his own blood, as it came warm from one of the noblest hearts in which humanity ever made its home. As another, we would refer him to a sermon preached in Illinois, (the exact location we do not now recollect,) by O. Lovejoy, brother of the martyr, and published in the anti-slavery press, in which, after declaring that he was ready, whenever necessity demanded, like his murdered brother, to pour out his life to the cause of the slave and the right. He with master stroke turned to his widowed mother, and asked—"Mother, can you not afford to give an-other son?" Again, we point to another sermon, by J. C. Lovejoy, another brother of the martyr, which was delivered in Massachusetts on Thanks-giving day of 1844. Indeed, these noble brothers have scores of times uttered sentiments "as truthful and as manly" as those of Mr. Corwin in the late Congress. Nor need we be confined to these. Where are Pierpont, Channing, Scott. to these. Where are reported, Chaining, Scott, Lee, Smith, Root, Brisbane, Nelson, and hundreds of other faithful ministers, which we could pre-sent, if necessary, who with bold fidelity and un-tiring zeal have spoken and written in strains of truthful eloquence, until they have made them-selves to be heard and felt throughout the length and breadth of the land? Although many of and breadth of the land? Although many of these pioneers have already been offered up, "being dead, they yet speak," and the holy influence which their devoted labor put in action is now felt in every pulsation of the genuine reforms of the day; and there are thousands of the best friends of the Peace, the Temperance, and the Anti-Slavery reforms, who would now have been on the other side, but for the faithful labors of ministers of the Gospel. And the writer, in all kindness to Mr. Townsend, thinks it safe to say, he has heard hundreds of ministers publicly pro-claim and ably defend all that was noble in the speech of Mr. Corwin; and permit me to add, had all the good speeches and sermons which have been delivered by ministers against slavery, intemperance, and war, been pronounced in as public a place and printed in as many papers as as the speech of Mr. Corwin, I think the Mr. L. nor any one else would have now supposed "the great moral reforms of the day all forward almost entirely without the aid of who pass for the ministers of the Gospel." still we regret to say, that while many have done nobly, there are many more who have been and still are wickedly recreant to the duties of their high and holy calling, so far as these reforms are concerned. On such let the merited and proper rebuke fall; but, in speaking of the ministers in general, let the hundreds of exceptions which

ever part of the moral battle-field we take our position, whether it be against pro-slavery minis ters or at some other point, let us be careful to ONE WHO PASSES FOR A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL. INADILLA FORKS, Otsego County, New York, 1847.

truth and justice demand be made, and in what

For the National Fra INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

man liberty and oppression, recorded on the statute book, and exhibited by the actions of the citizens of Illinois, render the State very similar to the District of Columbia, where

"The fustian flag of Freedom proudly waves It is generally known that slavery or involuntary servitude was prohibited throughout the Northwestern Territory, by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. Notwithstanding this provision, thousands of human beings within that Territory have been held as "goods and chattels." All the States formed within this district, with the exception of Illinois, have either primarily or subsequently prohibited or abolished slavery in any form. This State, according to her census of 1840, contains between three and four hundred slaves. It is generally known that slavery or involun contains between three and four hundred slaves. These, however, are indentured servants. Their number is rapidly diminishing. Their last vestiges will soon disappear. But what then? Will this State become necessarily "the land of the free and the home of the brave?" Let the following statement of facts give the reply:

1. An election of delegates to the State convention soon takes place. Candidates are, therefore popularly anytons active and observings.

fore, peculiarly anxious, active, and obsequious. But it is a shameful truth, that some of the wouldbe framers of the Constitution have specifically promised to labor to their utmost in order to conert this into a slave State! Candidates of this haracter are wholly confined to Southern Illinois. Some of them are personally known to me, whose heads or hearts I assuredly cannot envy. Their plighted efforts will doubtless prove as nugatory

s their principles are corrupt.

2. Another proof of the pro-slavery sentiment of this State is found in the speeches and votes of Breese, Smith, Ficklin, McClernand, and Douglass, during the late session of Congress.

3. But the black laws of this State are a burn

ing shameful evidence of its slaveocratic spirit. They are an almost complete transcript of the slave laws of the South. Divested of the least slave laws of the South. Divested of the least palliating cause, (being in a free State,) they are the progeny of pure misanthropy.

The five thousand colored people within its borders are emphatically a proscribed race. Let their possessions and qualifications be limited or extensive, they are alike denied the exercise of the election for the providers of testificiants.

sive, they are alike denied the exercise of the elective franchise, the privilege of testifying in our courts of justice, and precluded, not merely from our common schools, but numerous other sources of moral and intellectual culture. While taxed to support the institutions of the State, they are suffering under excessive legal disabilities. Nor is this all.

By statutory enactment of 1845, it was provided that all colored parsons residing in this State.

that all colored persons residing in this State should give evidence of their freedom, and proshould give evidence of their freedom, and pro-cure certificates of the same from the clerk of the commissioners' court, in the county where they reside. It was also enacted, that no such person shall be permitted to settle in this State, until cer-tificates of freedom shall have been procured; and such persons having given bond, with sufficient security, to the people of the State, in the penal sum of \$1,000, conditioned that they will not at any time become a charge as paupers upon any county in the State. county in the State.

As a result of these enactments, every colored

person in Illinois, not having said certificate, is considered as an alien; and if any citizen shall hire, or in any way give sustenance to the same, he shall be fined in the sum of five hundred dol-

The laws, therefore, presume every colored person, without a certificate of freedom, to be a fugitive slave, and authorize any individual to apprehend the same; and, unless the requisite evidence be produced, the person apprehended, whether a slave or a freeman, is incarcerated in the county jail, and advertised as a suspected fugitive, for the space of six weeks, when he is taken from prison, and by the sheriff hired out to the highest bidder, from month to menth for the space of one year. from month to month, for the space of one year, to pay his jail fees; or, in other words, to remunerate the county for its unparalleled beneficence in confining him in the dungeon, because he did not chance to have a delegation of human rights in his pocket!
Slave-hunters and their minions lurk in every district of Southern Illinois, ready to pounce upon every man or woman with

ferred to "obey God rather than man." Some have had their property confiscated as the result of such criminal prosecution, and rejoiced in their honest poverty. From these considerations, it is seen that Illinois is the sanctified park where man-hunters, under the sanction of law; not only chase down the "Southern emigrant," but impoverish or imprison every citizen guilty of philanthropic deeds!!

Nor is this all. Instead of being an asylum for

the oppressed, instead of encouraging manumis-sion, inhibited by slave policy, this State forbids any person, directly or indirectly, bringing slaves within its limits with the intent to free them, un-

der penalty of one hundred dollars.

The last cutaneous feature of the laws to which further allusion will be made, is the very remarkable one providing that, in cases where white persons are punishable by fines, blacks or mulattoes shall suffer whipping, in the proportion of twenty (black) lashes for every eight (white) dollars! 4. These ordinances are the exponent of "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn" even now in many portions of this State.

The rancorous spirit which, only a few years ago, could not be appeased but with the blood of a martyred Lovejov, is by no means as yet extinct. It has broken out in malignant fury, on many occasions, since the mournful tragedy at Alton. Anti-slavery lecturers, characterized ever for persuasive mildness, have frequently encounter ed the grossest indignity and insult. Often they have suffered personal violence. Your corres pondent knows by recent experience "whereof he speaks."

he speaks."

A few weeks since, while lecturing in Middle Illinois, he was interrupted by a band of ruffians, who suddenly rushed into the room, headed by a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. This priest, as mouthpiece of the banditti, informed the speaker that he could not lecture any more in that village; and that he was a lease the barse instable. If it and that he must leave the house instantly. If i and that he must leave the house instantly. If it were not done voluntarily, it assuredly would be forcibly. It was added, that the company were armed with various weapons, and, besides these, a barrel of tar and bag of feathers! were at the door, all of which were brought for some purpose. During the delivery of the oracular message, one of the weapons and displaying risks mobocrats discharged a six-barrel revolving pistol which made more annoyance than execution. length, finding it impossible to continue the lec-ture, and unwise to confide either person or life in the hands of an indignant mob, the speaker suceeded in finding a safe retreat, without injury or

Tar-tar appliance!
On another occasion, after meeting, the lecture had retired to repose, when the house of the citi zen whose hospitality he was sharing was assailed with brickbats, the windows broken in pieces, and the stranger forced, in a strange manner, to flee for life! In numerous places, doors have been barred. Hence, on two recent occasions, "God-made trees have been resorted to, instead of "man-mad

Yet there is another and a bright side to the picture, as the heading of this article implies The anti-slavery cause in this State is reserved for another communication. The fecundity of slavery in Illinois is the only apology offered for the prolixity of this article. ILLINOIS, April 15, 1847.

Official Wit.-A postmaster writes as follows Dear Sir: The Courier addressed to N. O. More, of this place, is no more wanted. N. O. More being no more, his executors decline taking

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29.

THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore, prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen. April 29.

dies or gentlemen.

J HALL, No. 8 Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House,

Bullimore, is prepared to make Wood Cuts, Brands,
Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings executed. April 29.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of
Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore. All wares delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29. NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large an small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.—tf BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north

BERRY'S INSTERANCE MOTEL, Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 North street, April 29.

April 29. Baltimore. April 25.

SILVER WARE, of every description and style, manufactured by A. E. Warner, No. 5 North Gay street, Balti April 29. More. April 29.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Betinanger, Localitand, No. 113
From street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bells
put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most
appropriate the stone Tavern and on the most
put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most
appropriate the shortest notice and the most appropriate the shortest notice. roved plan. ICHARD MASON, Fas RICHARD MASON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Battimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch. April 29. d Shoe Makes

April 29.

CREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. LEACH
Supposed Bentist. South Calvert street. Baltimore, con REAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Die Leach, of Surgeon Dentist, South Calvert street, Baltimore, constinues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surpassed for ease of operation, beauty of workmanship, or durability. The best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, inserted at from \$1.50 to \$3 each. Whole sets of the best Teeth, with springs and artificial gums, inserted so as to be useful in masticating food, and worn without the least inconversience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may have them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the atmospheric principle, that will answer all the purposes of natural teeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve them for life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, improperly set, may have them remodelled so as to be worn with perfect case. Dr. L., having his rooms furnished with gas, is enabled to perform any Deutal operation in the evening as well as by daylight. Extracting teeth or broken fangs without injuring the jaw or much pain, 25 cents. Call and see before engaging elsewhere.

REAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cal*

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cal-CREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Calvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather bods in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Palliases. In store, a large assortment of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halls, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

A. LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strung and covered thesities.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in a market.—Among them are a large number of Chance Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shootin They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trishould they not prove to be as represented, they can be changed. A great variety of everything appertaining to business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduprices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of varie patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, a sold low for cash.

prices, together with a large assortment of listols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker,
April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.

WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—These interesting and thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South, illustrative of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can be procured of James Alcurn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 46 North Fifth street, Philadelphis; of Edward Harwood, Cincinnati; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Roston, New York, Albany, and Utica. Winona, 12 12 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers. April 29.—tf

April 29.—tt

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth
streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.
Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. Br. G. Bailey, Neff & BroT. Kirby, Esq., Bischly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati; Hon. J. W. Frice, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillaborough,
Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N.
Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor,
Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Mayeville, Kentucky.
Jan. 7.

Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collina, Mayaville, Kentucky.

Jan. 7.

WILLIAM BIBNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

FREE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadeiphio, (late Joel Fisher's.) The subscriber, having procured a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to that purchased of Joel Fisher, all of which may be relied on as the product of Free Lubor, now offers them for sale at the above place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who give a preference to such goods, and of his friends and the public generally. Being the wholesale and retail agent of the Free Froduce Association, for the sale of the cotton goods manufactured by those associations, he will be prepared to furnish a greater variety of Dry Goods than has heretofore been offered at this establishment.

March 4.—Im GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

INE OF PACKETS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.—To sal from Philadelphia the 25th of every month, and from Liverpool the 12th of every month.

of every month, and from Liverpool the 12th of every month, and from Liverpool the 12th of every month.

From Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Thomas P. Cope, Capt. F. H. Miercken—February 25, June 25, October 25. Anomas F. Cope, Capt. F. H. Mieroken—February 25, June 25, October 25.

Saranak, (new.) Capt. E. Turley—March 25, July 25, November 25.

Susyuchanna, Capt. A. Turley—April 25, August 25, December 25.

Wyoming, (new.) Capt. J. W. Miercken—May 25, September 25, January 26.

From Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Saranak, (new.) Capt. E. Turley—January 12, May 12, September 12.

Susyuchanna, Capt. A. Turley—February 12, June 12, October 12.

Wyoming, (new.) Capt. J. W. Miercken—March 12, July 12.

ber 12.

Wyoming, (new.), Capt. J. W. Miereken—March 12, July 12,

November 12.

Thomas P. Cope, Capt. H. F. Miereken—April 12, August
12, December 12.

127 These are first class Philadelphia built ships, having

recommend element enders and combining agents quality to

"Fleety locks and dark complexion," and either drag the same before a petty magistrate, and, by mock trial or false affidavit, procure a warrant to take the alleged fugitive to the "sunny South," or cause the same to be delivered into the custody of the sheriff of the county for safe keeping, until the owner shall call and pay the reward of iniquity!

Yet, a still more odious feature of the black laws is, "that if any person shall harbor or secrete a fugitive slave, or in any wise hinder the lawful owner from retaking the same, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemanor, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months."

This provision needs no comment. It is in many portions of this State no dead letter. Several individuals whom I know have suffered the full vengeance of this "lawless law," because they pre-

BALTIMORE DEPOSITORY for the agency and sale of

BALTIMORE DEPOSITORY for the agency and sale of tware and cheap Publications, No. 10 Northwaived, Baltimore.—At this establishment, a variety of rare and cheap Books are for sale, among which are the following:
Fewler's Works—embracing his Phrenology, Hereditary Descent, Love and Parentage, Matrimony, Phrenological Guide, Animat and Mental Physiology, Mrs. Fowler's Phrenology for Children and Schools, Physiology do., Spursheim on Education, Fowler on the Improvement of Memory, Phrenological Journal, Phrenological Janane, &c.
Combe's Works—embracing his Constitution of Man, Elements of Phrenology, Physiology, Digestion and Diet, &c.
Dr. Alcott's Works—embracing his Teacher of Health, Library of Health, Young Wife, Young Husband, Young Husekeeper, Young Woman's Guide, Young Mother, the Use of Tobacco, &c.
Dr. Graham's Works—his Lectures on Human Life, Lectures to Young Men, &c.
Theodore Parker's Works—his Discourses on Religion, his Miscellaneous Writings, his Sermons, &c.
Also—Burleigh on the Death Penalty; Spear, do.; Sumner's Peace Oration; Jackson on Peace; Doda's Lectures on Mesmerism; Huribut's Human Rights; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Anti-Slavery Bible Argument; Slavery Consistent with Christianity; Emancipation in the West Indies; the Bustle, a Poem; Wiley & Putnam's desiable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks; Lea's Cookery; variable series of home and foreign Hooks

West Indies; the Bustle, a Poem; Wiley & Putnam's desi-able series of home and foreign Books; Lea's Gookery; vari-ous works on the Water Cure; do. on the new science of Pho-nography; Lowell's and Longfellow's Poems; Tricks of Sa-tan; flustrated Mlagasines, &c.

The National Era, Saturday Conrier, Saturday Post, Neal's Gasette, New York Emporium, Boston Pilot, &c., at Pub-lishers' prices.

Many of the above books are issued fi forms adapted to the mails—thus rendering them obtainable by purchasers at distance, at a small additional cost for postage. April 22.

TO THE LADIES.—THOMAS H. STANFORD, southers of Savatoga and Green streets. Rallimore keeps.

To THE LADIES.—Thomas H. Stanford, southeast Corner of Savatoga and Green streets, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; counsequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

Thick Soles.—Gaiters, \$2 to \$2 25; Half Gaiters, \$1.50 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, \$1.12 12.

Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satin, \$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.

Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

April 22.

WINDOW SHADES.—George Fayaux has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets. Baltimore, where he will continue to WINDOW SHADES.—GEORGE FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicites a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from §1 to §25 per pair.

per pair.

April 22

William B. Jakvis, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor

American Hotel.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28. tually attended to. Jan. 28.

SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Law, Syracuse, New York.
Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER.
JOHN W. NORTH.

W. H. PETTIT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Counsellor in Chancery, and General Land Agent, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

C.T. All professional business promptly attended to.
Feb. 4—6t*

Feb. 4.—dts.

MORKIS HOUSE, Temperance Hotel, 188 Chestuat st.

south side, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. This establishment offers accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen who are friends of the cause of Temperance, and like to feel the same quiet when abroad as at home. Travellers accommodated for a single night, and breakfast in time for the morning lines, at moderate chryges. Transient board at §1.25 per day. Warm and cold baths in the house.

QCP Sons of Temperance can obtain all the information they may require, at the Morris House, respecting the meeting of the Divisions in Philadelphia.

March 11.—2m T. FLETCHER, Proprietor. March II.—2m T. FLETCHER, Proprietor.

J. HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Eulaw street
opposite the Eulaw House, Baltimore.—Drawings of
Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office
&c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Coperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Pat
terns for Castings made. Brands and Stencils cut to order
Drawing School.—Instruction given in the art of Draw
april 22.
April 22.

DR. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitions:

of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 227

where Pratt street, Battimore, until 9 A. M., and between 12

and 2 and after 5 F. M., unless professionally engaged.

and 2 and after 5 F. Bs., unless proper and Tailor, Fayette st., April 22.

POBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st., first door east of Howard street, Baltimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer inding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

April 22—ly

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL, Amherst,
Mussachusetts; Rev. J. A. Nash, A. M., Principal.

This is a select family school, possessing every advantage of location, and adapted to the care and instruction of boys from eight years of age and upward, till thoroughly prepared for college or business. The terms, for board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, and lights, are \$160 per year, payable semi-annually in advance. The summer term will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of May, and continue till the lst of October. Circulars, with numerous references and a more detailed account of the school, will be forwarded, on application to the Principal.

The following is a report of President Hitchcook, Professor Tyler, and Rev. A. M. Colton, at a late examination:

"The subscribers, having been requested by the Rev. Mr. Nash to be present, as a committee, at the recent semi-annual examination of the Mount Pleasant Family School, wish to be understood as using no formal or unmeaning language when we express our high gratification at what we have seen and learned of the instruction and government of the school, and of its internal arrangements. The instruction in the mathematics and the Latin and Greek languages is accurate that the principles, while he is required to be familiar with the details. Parents who wish their sons to be well fitted for collece and

mathematics and the Latin and Greek languages is accurate and thorough. The pupil is made to understand the principles, while he is required to be familiar with the details. Parents who wish their sons to be well fitted for college may intrust them to Mr. Nash, with the assurance that half their college course will not have to be spent in learning what the properties of spelling, quite obsolete in some schools, is not only retained, but receives the prominence it descrees We cannot refrain, also, from expressing our gratification with the interest and success of the school, the entire school, me interest and success of the school, the entire school in the cultivation of vocal music—an art which, whether from its immediate influence on the minds and hearts of the pupils, or its value as a permanent acquisition for the improvement and embellishment of life, is worthy of the place it held again in some of the schools of Europe and our own country.

"We should not do justice to our own convictions, or to the merits of the school, did we not advert to the domestic arrangements, and declare our belief that it is, what it purports to be, a family school, in which the sacred sentiments of home and fireside are cherished, and the inestimable benefits of personal supervision and influence, of parental authority and affection, are secured to as great an extent as they well can be secured anywhere else than under the parental roof. We have great confidence in the schoolarly attainments and Christian and disinterested devotedness that be fit the teacher; and we recommend the school with entire confidence to the patronage of an enlightened Christian public.

"EDWARD HITCHCOCK."

"WILLIAM S. TYLER.

March 25.

"A. M. COLTON."

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of 48 closely printed pages, prepared with great care by a master hand, and illustrated by several engravings, designed and executed expressly for this work. In order to give the widest possible circulation to this valuable Anti-Slavery document, the wholesale price has been reduced to the following rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at \$30 per thousand; 100 er 200 copies, at \$3.50 per hundred; 50 copies for \$2; 25 copies for \$1, &c.

All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the convexance by which they are to be forwarded.

All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the conveyance by which they are to be forwarded. Also for sale, Rademacher's German Liberty Almanac for 1847; with a large variety of Anti-Slavery Books, Tracts, Engravinge, &c., at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 5 Spruce street, by Jan. 7. WILLIAM HARNED. MEDARIS, McKEE, & MARTIN, manufacture and keep

MEDARIS, McKEE, & MARTIN, manufacture and keep three doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arnold's, Nos. 14 and 16 East Columbia atreet, Cincinnart, Ohio, a large and general assortment of all kinds of SCALES. Their Platform Scales are made from entire new patterns, upon their late improvements, some of which have never before been offered to the public, which are so constructed as to render it utterly impossible for the works to get out of order—they having made greater improvements on Scales than any other manufacturers in the United States. It is only necessary for those wanting a good article to call and examine their stock, to insure a very liberal patronage. Terms very reasonable, and astisfaction warranted to coll and examine their stock, to insure a very liberal patronage. Terms very reasonable, and astisfaction warranted.

REFERENCES.

Cincinnati.—Shreeve, Steele, & Co.; Gaylord, Morrell, & Co.; G. &. J. H. Shoenberger; Thomas H. Minor & Co.; C. Donaldson & Co.; Snead & Gardner.

New Orleans.—Hewett, Heras, & Co.; Thomas B. Winston.

BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale dealers in Drugs and Chemicals, manufacturers of Patent Ætna Matches, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery; Blue, Black, and Record Inks; dealers in Fancy Notions, importers of Cigars, &c. Warehouse and Dapot at the southeast corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Obio.

D. BIRNEY.

N. T. WINANS.

DAVID B. BIRNEY.

DAVID B. BIRNEY.

DIGELOW & FEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of Claims before Congress and the Executive Departments; also, for procuring Patents for new inventions.

Office, corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C. Jan. 7.

TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subset ber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Messra. Cockeroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the cit of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive virpunctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the subscriber will be hand cast, and of good metal and finish and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best

aubscriber will be han cast, and of good metal and musa, and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockcroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms. Jan. 7.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

PINKBENE & KIRMAN'S new Leather and Finding Store, No. 239 Main street, west side, second door below the Galt House, Cincinnati. F. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand a good assorting to Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kld, Morocoo, pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasta, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awis, Spanish and shoes. We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, low, for Cash.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and year and the superior of the control of the production of the Spanish Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and year yarticle warranted.

DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY - AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the

awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, the most splendid colored Daguerrectypes and best appare

the most spiendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus
ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand,
at the lowest cash prices.
New York, 251 Broadway: Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street;
New York, 251 Broadway: Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; , 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, street; Washingtou, Pennsylvania avenue; Virginis, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fou t, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Bro 127 Visille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32